Saturday Night

November 27, 1954 • 10 Cents

Dorothy Wilding

KATHARINE CORNELL: The Dark is Light Enough (Page 4).

The Front Page

The Federal Government is thinking about introducing legislation at the next session of Parliament to set up a Canada Council for the development of Canadian Arts and Culture. It's pleasant to learn that the gentlemen in Ottawa have been so successful in disposing of such problems as unemployment, immigration, and declining revenues that they can now spend time on a project as necessary to Canadian well-being as two extra months of winter weather.

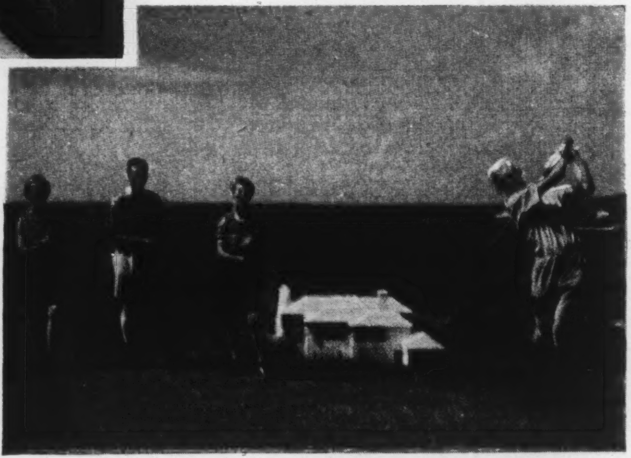
The Council's job would be, broadly, to hand out money to voluntary organizations "in the fields of arts, letters, humanities and social sciences", to "foster" Canada's cultural relations abroad, to act as a national committee for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and to administer a system of annual scholarships. It would underwrite tours by musicians, ballet dancers and so on, and would arrange for exhibitions of Canadian art abroad. All these things undoubtedly would make life more interesting and worthwhile for a considerable number of people in and out of

OUR CHANGING CLIMATE
By N. J. Berrill: Page 7

FLY TCA TO...

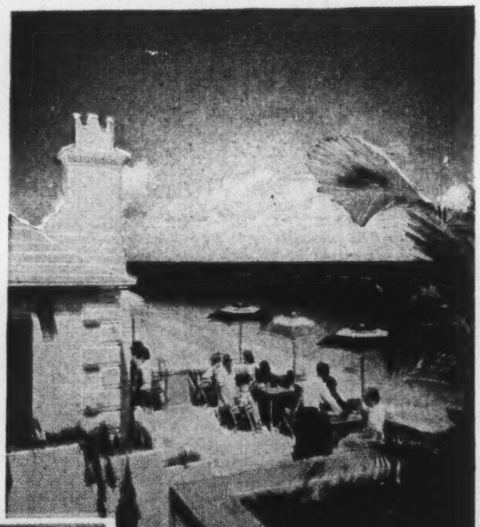
Where minutes fly by cycling, playing tennis, swimming, sailing, fishing.

WONDERFUL...



Where the golfer plays his best.

WONDERFUL Bermuda



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Hamilton's shops display the best Europe has to offer. You can pick up a gift in Wm. Bluck & Co. in china, glass, silver or furniture. You'll find a complete stock of foreign cameras in The Camera Shop where printing and developing are done. A. S. Cooper & Sons overwhelm you with imported china, silver, antiques, furnishings and fine clothing for men and women. Peniston-Brown Co. has an outstanding selection of Guerlain, Caron, Lanvin, Patou, Chanel, Corday, Nina-Ricci, Millot perfumes. H. A. & E. Smith is the big store in Bermuda with just about everything in clothing, furnishings, and antiques. If you can't find the clothing you want at Trimingham's you are hard to please. For tooth paste, razor blades and such there's a Rexall drug store, The Phoenix, on Queen Street. Out in lovely Somerset, in The Irish Linen Shop, there is beautiful linen for every need. And your holiday isn't complete until you see how, through enfleurage and distillation, delicate Lili Perfumes are made.

Shopping finished, you can relax after dinner at The Bermudiana Theater where your favourite stars perform. Come on down, it's wonderful.

The Front Page

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Canada, but the appointment of a Council is not necessary to bring them about. Indeed, the job could be done better without the Council, and, in the main, without the Government.

There are enough people running around the Department of External Affairs and on the so-called public relations staffs of other departments to look after the publicizing in other lands of Canadian achievements. The machinery already exists for the handling of scholarships; the universities are quite capable of deciding how funds provided by the Government should be distributed among scholars, and they can do this best without any meddling by government-appointed policemen —just as they could put the present grants for research to better use without interference from Ottawa. As for the help to be given the arts, letters, humanities and social sciences, the most constructive measure the Government could take would be to give Canadian business the incentive to provide generous support for honest endeavors in these fields by revising the tax laws.

As a people, we have been seduced by soft promises and pretty little handouts into believing that all things good flow from government and somewhere along the way we have lost our healthy suspicion that governments are, at best, only necessary evils. It has reached the point where many of us seem to think that an all-wise, all-powerful group of politicians can not only give us physical security from birth to death but can, in the years between, somehow force-feed us until we're stuffed to the ears with what official arbiters of good taste consider to be culture. All this is flattering to the men who make up the Government, but it is the sort of thinking that will never produce vigorous, independent, intellectual and creative achievement in this country.

The Dangerous Life

AFTER READING a report by the Federal Department of Labor on compensation claims by government workers, we have concluded that the life of a civil servant is, after all, a pretty hazardous one. There were nearly 15,000 claims during the 1953-54 fiscal year, involving a total payment of $1,485,577. The most common kinds of mishaps were "struck by objects" and "striking against or stepping on" objects. The next most common were "falls and slips (on the level)" and "falls and slips (to other levels)". In fifth place was, strange to say, "over-exertion". There ratings varied considerably between departments, however. The Post Office had little trouble with over-exertion (which is easy to understand), while the Department of Citizenship and Immigration was bothered a good deal by it (what *can* they be doing in the D of C and I?). Workers in Health and Welfare were more prone to falls and slips (on the level) than their colleagu[illegible]in other departments—stumbling, pro[illegible] under the weight of the minister's s[illegible].

Hail and Farewell?

PREPARATIONS for the celebration of Sir Winston Churchill's 80th birthday next Tuesday have been so broadly planned that the event itself approaches with the finality of a third-act curtain. Since the Winston Churchill 80th Birthday Presentation Fund was started it has shaped up not merely as a British or even a Commonwealth celebration, but an occasion for an unprecedented international tribute. Sir Winston will be honored in a way generally reserved for great men after they are dead. It is this, perhaps, as much as the age of the guest of honor and the grumbling in the British press about his reluctance to retire, that gives the affair its valedictory atmosphere.

Rapid, Grip & Batten

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

Sir Winston himself shows no inclination to spend the time after his birthday in the shadowy world of reminiscence. Rather does he seem to be intent on tying up as many loose ends as he can before giving way to a younger man. Next January, for instance, he will be in the middle of a conference of prime ministers of the Commonwealth. Signs of disunity in the Commonwealth have been increasing, and he evidently thinks that he should try to bring the prime ministers together for a review of their policies that may lead to greater unity of purpose and method. It is possible that only Sir Winston could have organized such a conference at this time. Little more than a year has passed since the last gathering of representatives of the Commonwealth. It comes at an awkward time for several of those who will attend — Mr. St. Laurent, for example, will be leaving a session of Parliament in its early stages. And there is deep distrust between the leaders of at least three member nations, South Africa, Pakistan and India. But for anyone with a passionate belief in the necessity of a Commonwealth, the need for a conference exists—and the prime ministers could scarcely refuse to attend what could very well be a farewell party for the greatest of British statesmen.

Picture-tube Politics

CANADA'S politicians have discovered television and have started taking tests to see if they can get into our living rooms without sending us screaming out into the night. "So-called dry runs of television speeches on a CBC closed circuit will start in a week or 10 days," the Canadian Press reported a couple of weeks ago. "The dry runs of each speaker will be viewed by members of his party for a critical appraisal. It is likely that MPs with the most pleasing television personalities will appear in the series." The result may not mean any notable improvement in the quality of TV entertainment, but it should add some piquancy to election campaigns by concentrating public attention on the beauty as well as the brains of candidates. It will be worth suffering through quite a bit of election oratory just to hear, "And furthermore, my good friends, I'm prettier than my worthy opponent".

The Press Corps

THE POVERTY of ideas that afflicts the upper echelons of the Conservative party would not be so obvious if the party's senior spokesmen kept quiet, but they seem to delight in parading before the public the threadbare condition of their political thinking. A pitiful demonstration of this sort of thing was given a couple of weeks ago by Major-General G. R. Pearkes, VC, when he made a bitter attack on Ottawa's press corps. A reporter was considered a bit of a cad at Ottawa, he said, if he did not accept the Government's version of the news; besides, reporters were being rewarded with soft jobs, indirect fees and lavish trips for swallowing the Government's "predigested pap".

Gen. Pearkes could have made a worth-

The Front Page

while examination of the work of the parliamentary correspondents, if he had given the matter some thought. He has been around Ottawa long enough to know what is going on there and to assess the way in which the news from Parliament Hill is handled. He did not need to rely on hearsay evidence, yet he thought it necessary to bolster his remarks with the observations of "an experienced foreign diplomat now stationed in Ottawa", who thought that the press in any other great news centre would "refuse to be bound by modern Canadian shackles".

If General Pearkes had said that half the correspondents at Ottawa are too lazy or too timorous to dig for the news under the piles of press releases provided by the Government's paid publicists, he would have been right. If he had said that the Government spends far too much money in attempts to get newspapers to print favorable accounts of its activities, and that the sharpest critics of the Government seldom are invited to talk over the Government's broadcasting system, he would have been right. But he chose to ignore at least two facts: the other half of the press corps is made up of such men as Chester Bloom, Arthur Blakely, Patrick Nicholson and George Bain, who are conscientious, hard-working reporters who cannot be fobbed off with official handouts; and the record of recent years does not substantiate the charges that the complacent newsmen are handed soft jobs in the civil service.

It is not difficult to understand why General Pearkes made the attack. His party had failed to make any headway against the Liberals in six Federal by-elections, and he was looking for someone to blame. What he needs to do is to look much closer to home. The failures of the Conservatives are not due to the faults of the press, but to the stubborn refusal of the party's bigwigs to consider their own shortcomings.

Home Cooking

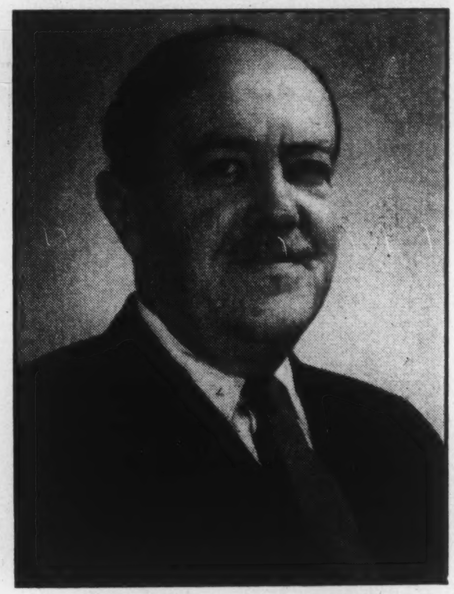
IT WAS about time somebody got around to saying what Laura Pepper told the Canadian Association of Consumers the other day. "There is a place for ready-prepared foods," said Miss Pepper, who is with the consumer service of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, "but each homemaker should consider cost, the enjoyment of the food, and her time and energy, before deciding how much to use them."

That, of course, is every housewife's own business and something that only she can decide. What we were grateful to Miss Pepper for stressing was the enjoyment of home-prepared foods.

Too many housewives are denying themselves the delights and satisfactions of the creative effort that goes into the preparation of fine meals in a will-o'-the-wisp pursuit of a few minutes of extra time to be spent, probably, in far less rewarding ways. At the same time they are bringing up a whole generation who have never known the crusty fragrance of freshly-baked bread, or the full, rich flavor of home-made jams and jellies. Their bodies are well-nourished but their palates are undeveloped.

Art and Survival

CURIOUS ABOUT the functions of a Dean of Education at a Museum of Art, we went round to the Toronto Art Gallery the other day to question Sterling A. Callisen, who holds that position at New York's Metropolitan Museum.



STERLING A. CALLISEN

"I expect," said Mr. Callisen, a big, relaxed, jovial chap with a shrewd glint in his eye, "that it was because they couldn't think of anything else to call me. I'm not a curator, and 'dean' can cover a multitude of sins. But we do have a fairly extensive educational program. New York's a big city and we've got to provide a program from the Fourth Grade on. We've got a Junior Museum in the process of being rebuilt with its own auditorium, library, exhibition space and lunchroom. We tie our exhibitions in not so much with art programs as with Social Studies and languages. One recent exhibition was on the Declaration of Independence, attempting to show the social, political, and economic background.

"Ideas are presented through works of art or reasonable facsimiles thereof—not everything in a museum or art gallery is a work of art. It was a good exhibition and we got over a million children to see it. We send out travelling exhibitions, too. We've got 27 big ones circulating in the High Schools now. Insurance on them runs to over a quarter of a million.

"Who pays for all this? Well, we do, but I don't know how much longer we can keep it up. We've got a big endowment, but that income is fixed and everything else goes up. Of course, we're tax free and the city gives us our heat and electricity, which amounts to about $700,000 out of a $3 million budget. It gets harder and harder to raise money for museums. I'm a trustee of three institutions, so I know. As a trustee I'm willing to pinch pennies that as a dean I'd like to spend. There's a subsistence level for museums just as for individuals. The trouble is none of us wants to live at it. After all, we got along without museums up till 1791. Today if anybody were to ask me if a museum was absolutely necessary, I would question it. It's pure fiction that you can't get along without art. Mind you, I don't want to have to do without art, but I could live without it and survival's important."

The Better Life

WE HAVE long suspected that advertising men are not really of this world, but are latter-day leprechauns who are able to see and discover things hidden to ordinary mortals. Every so often they let us have a glimpse of their own wonderful world, a place full of "fabulous" things, thrilling plots and counter-plots ("only Smuff has this secret ingredient") and vivid with colors no human eye could perceive ("whiter than white, bluer than blue"). Some day, perhaps, they will reveal all, but in the meantime we can only wonder about their elfin existence among things that are always best or at least better than anything else.

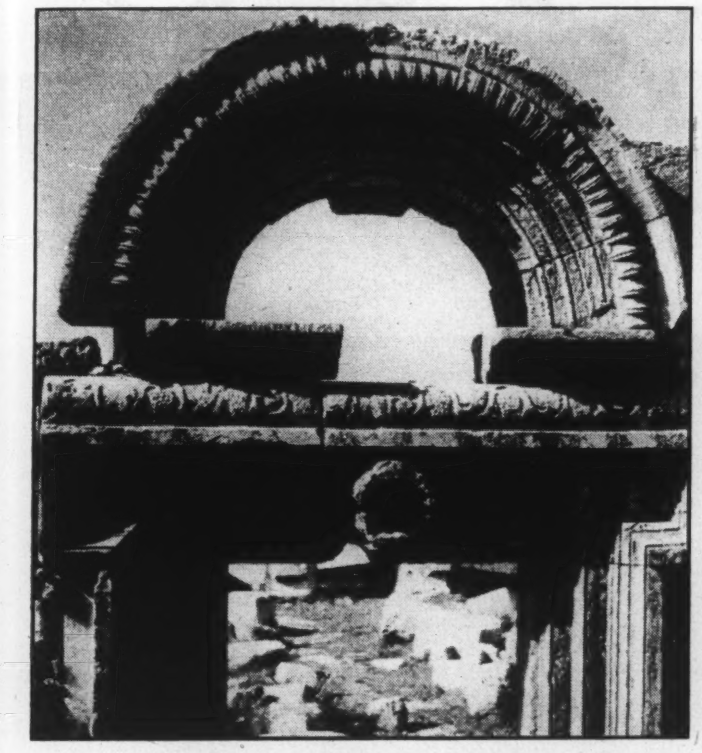
Compact (*Cover Picture*)

KATHARINE CORNELL has had a double career in the theatre. For 24 seasons she has been both actress and manager, and when she appears next week at the Royal Alexandra in Toronto in Christopher Fry's *The Dark Is Light Enough*, it will be the twenty-first play in which she has had this dual role. All of these plays have been directed by her husband, Guthrie McClintic, so that a Cornell production has the close-knit integration of a family compact.

The fluid lines of the wise and compassionate countess in this "winter" comedy will offer her a new kind of challenge. In supporting roles she will have two young Canadian actors, Donald Harron and Christopher Plummer, both thoroughly accomplished and at home in the Fry idiom.

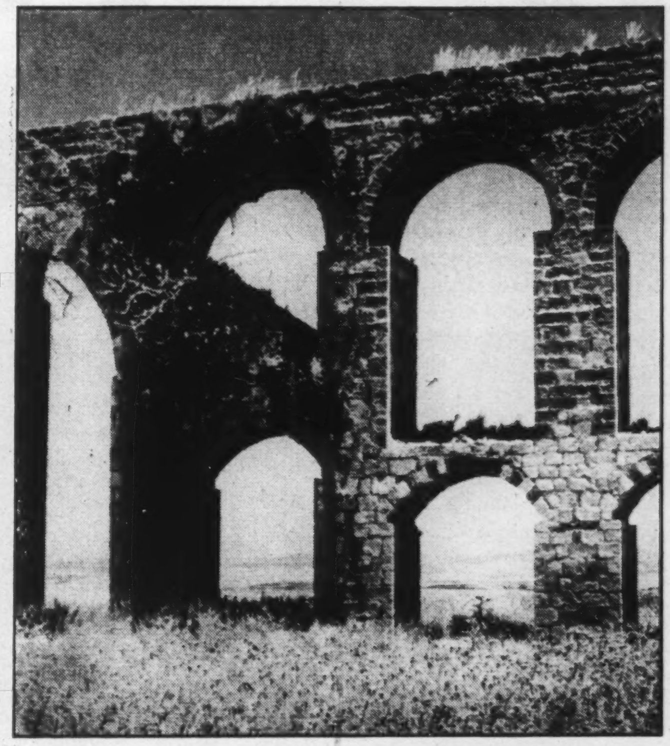
The Holy Land: Ancient and Modern

Archeologists Unearth Rich Treasures of Former Civilizations



MARBLE PORTAL OVER 2000 YEARS OLD

This portal is part of the remains of an ancient synagogue built at Kfar Biran when Hebrew civilization was flourishing. Other ruins show the results of subsequent Roman, Byzantine and Turkish domination.



A TURKISH AQUEDUCT ON A ROMAN BASE

Roman legionnaires built this aqueduct in the first place to carry water to the city of Acre. Later, during the Turkish occupation of the Holy Land, the Turks rebuilt it, making use of the original Roman structure.

ROMAN SPLENDOR

This statue, found near Caesarea, recalls the days when Palestine was controlled by Rome. Many other statues have been unearthed nearby.

ARCHEOLOGISTS EXAMINE A BIT OF POTTERY

The shard Dr. Moshe Stekelis (centre) of the Hebrew University has in his hands was made by nomadic tribes and probably dates from the dim past of Biblical times. Rich finds have been made in the Negev, the desert area that today is being irrigated for agriculture and developed for commerce and mining.

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BIRKS

New Move to the North As Winters Warm Up

By N. J. BERRILL

THE CLIMATE is changing. There is no doubt about it. Year by year the ice forms a little later in the St. Lawrence and, without being too consistent, the season for closed shipping at Montreal gets shorter. The day may come when the harbor remains open throughout the year. We are noticeably warming up and the important questions are how long will the trend continue and what will be the consequences?

The old-timer's statement that winters aren't what they used to be appears to be true, in spite of the tendency of age to magnify the events of its youth. Records from Germany, for the city of Berlin, give as clear a picture as any. For the one hundred years from 1770 to 1870 the number of unusually severe winters was three times as large as the number of unusually mild ones. During the next fifty years, from 1870 to 1920, the mild winters outnumbered the severe ones seven to one. In fact, from 1870 to 1939, only two severe winters were recorded. In the last decade or so the warming-up process seems to be accelerating throughout the northern hemisphere. Even to the north of Siberia the sea is becoming warmer.

Will the ice continue to melt away or is all this merely a part of a cycle that will bring the old rigorous conditions back again before long? Meteorological records in the modern sense are not very helpful since they do not go back far enough to give the full picture, and we have to look elsewhere for evidence of climatic conditions. The distribution of animals and plants and even human beings can tell us a lot, for in their own way they respond to changes in temperature and humidity as well as any thermometer.

Since 1950 several rather startling changes have occurred in and around Greenland and nearby Canadian waters. Cod have appeared in the Davis Strait, to the benefit of the Eskimos, although the virtual disappearance of sheet ice off the coast of West Greenland and Labrador has pushed far to the north the seals that until recently came south to breed upon it, to the dismay of Newfoundland and Eskimo seal hunters alike. The passage between Iceland and Greenland has also become free of ice, while Southern Greenlanders are now raising sheep and cattle where a few years ago they could do nothing of the kind.

Ten centuries ago the Vikings of Iceland established the Greenland colonies under conditions apparently similar to those now prevailing, establishing themselves as fishermen-farmers. Three centuries or so later the climate had become so much colder and damper that the Greenland colonies were frozen out, either through death, migration, or union with Eskimos. Only now, in the present mid-century, is it possible to live in Southern Greenland with the same natural advantages encountered by Eric the Red. If there is a cycle in climatic conditions, then it appears to be of the order of a thousand years. On this basis we are possibly in an early phase of a moderate warming-up process that may continue for another century or two. We need to extend our time-scale to see just what may be taking place.

As everyone knows, this earth of ours is even now emerging from an ice age. Only nine thousand years ago, no more than three times the life span of a giant redwood tree, the great ice cap extended south as far as Chicago, the farthest south it has ever been. The ice caps still persist in Greenland and Antarctica. What is not generally realized is that for much the greater part of the earth's history ice caps have been absent. Roughly speaking, ice ages of the order of a million years' duration have occurred at intervals of about 250 million years. One such ice age is just behind us, or so we hope. But for most of the enormous periods between one ice age and the next the climate of the earth has been equable from the equator to the poles, with little seasonal distinction.

The causes of an ice age are still obscure, but it seems that the general trend that culminated in the recent one started some fifty million years ago. That is a very long time by any reckoning and it takes us back to the time when horses were as small as dogs and had three toes in place of one. Yet judging from the nature of fossil plants and animals in the middle and higher latitudes, a slow but steady climatic cooling took place from that time onward until, somewhat less than one million years ago, the ice caps began to form, perhaps only half a million years ago.

This is ominous. Anything that has taken so long in coming may be most reluctant to depart. The ice caps are still melting but they have not gone; the nine thousand years that have elapsed since they were last fully extended is not so

Alex Gray

ICE-BREAKERS may not be needed on the Great Lakes as the climate warms up.

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Dr. N. J. Berrill is Professor of Zoology at McGill University and the author of Journey Into Wonder. *His most recent book is* Sex and the Nature of Things.

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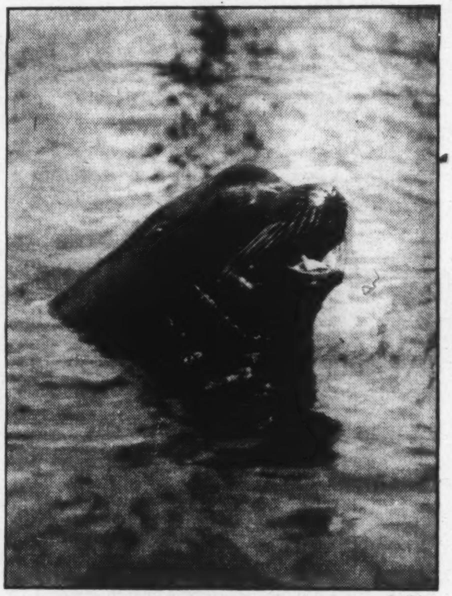
very long when placed against the duration of the ice age as a whole. More than this, the ice age has had its ups and downs, with four great glaciations separated by equally prolonged interglacial periods, each enduring some tens of thousands of years. The last of the four glacial phases, which is the one we know most about since its traces are the most recent, had several milder periods when the ice caps shrank considerably, though not to the present extent. The longer, true interglacial periods were without much doubt very like conditions today. Evidently, then, there are climatic rhythms within the ice age as a whole and our difficulty is to determine whether we are now pulling out of the ice age for good and all or whether we are living merely in the fourth interglacial period, perhaps halfway between one great ice advance and the next or more likely about two-thirds of the way from glacial cold to the maximum interglacial warmth.

It is this period we are most concerned with. What exactly has been taking place since the ice caps that covered half of North America began their last withdrawal? We can follow the changing distribution of animal and plant species, and we can usually date them accurately by the new procedure of estimating the relative amount of radioactive carbon that they contain. This is what we find.

The continental glaciers began to shrink about 6,500 B.C., and the climate warmed up steadily until it reached the so-called Climatic Optimum, lasting from 4,000 to 2,000 B.C. At this time most glaciers had disappeared, at least in Europe, while in Greenland and in Antarctica the ice caps decreased in thickness several hundred feet below their present state. Hardwood forests spread northward in North America and northern Europe to regions where it is now too cold for their survival.

Then came what is often called the Little Ice Age, a cooler period that lasted for about three thousand years, from the end of the warm climatic optimum until the peak glaciation from 1600 to 1900 A.D., a period that was relatively cool-wet from 500 B.C. to 100 A.D., warm-dry from 400 to 1000 A.D., and cool-wet from the thirteenth century until the present. It is a case of cycles within cycles, all related apparently to cycles in the radiative activity of the sun. It does seem, however, that we are now emerging from the Little Ice Age, with a prospect of progressive warmth for at least a few centuries, no matter what the more distant prospect may be. Accordingly we can forecast to some extent some of the changes yet to come.


Miller

SEALS are migrating north.

The timber line, for instance, already advancing northward across the Canadian subarctic tundra, will extend farther and farther north. Great areas of northern Canada, Alaska and Siberia will become progressively suitable for agriculture, though probably not to the benefit of anyone now alive. Yet by the same token, as the north ameliorates, the south tends to deteriorate, for quite apart from man's own influence upon the continental water table, the climate in the southern United States and elsewhere in the world at these latitudes will become warmer and drier, and chronic water shortage may well become extreme.

The greatest impact of the changes now in progress is felt perhaps in some of the smaller countries of northern Europe. Norway depends heavily upon its abundant water power, which is derived from the melting glaciers and winter snow. The glaciers for the most part have been dead for some time past and year by year are getting smaller. Within a century or so there may be none left, while winters may be too warm to produce much snow, and Norway, never a rich country, will become poorer still, although what is bad for Norway is worse for Holland. It is a curious connection, and depends upon the weight of ice.

Glacial ice weighs heavily upon the land that bears it so that the whole mass sinks somewhat into the less rigid lower layers of the earth's crust. As the ice melts, the land slowly rises—which Norway is doing at present; the sea also rises as more and more water is added to it. Unfortunately, the slab of earth crust of which Norway is a part, extends across Denmark and includes Holland. As the Norwegian end slowly rises, the Dutch end tips steadily downward with Denmark serving as the fulcrum of the see-saw. Sooner or later as the land continues to sink and the sea level rises, the waters will reach right across the Lowlands and flood the countryside completely. Climates do change and mankind has so far had to move accordingly.

Ottawa Letter

More to Elections than Ringing Doorbells

By John A. Stevenson

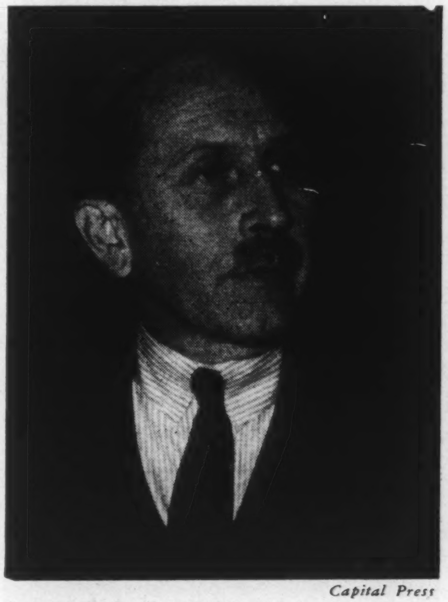
THE APATHY of the voters was the chief feature of the six Federal by-elections held on November 8; the results, except in one seat, were in reasonable conformity with expectations.

Prime Minister St. Laurent professes to be well satisfied that the Liberal party was able to hold four of the five seats it was defending, but it is hard to discern much solid ground for his satisfaction in results which showed that the aggregate vote against the Government was 59,565, about 17 per cent more than the total Liberal vote, and that a Liberal stronghold like Stormont, where the Liberal majority in 1953 was 6,257, could only be held by the narrow margin of 363. Mr. Drew on his part professed to see in the results evidence of a distinct swing of public sentiment against the Government, but he was careful to cite the results in Stormont and West York as proof of that encouraging trend, and maintained a discreet silence about the outcome in the other constituencies.

In the St. Antoine-Westmount division of Montreal, where the Progressive Conservatives had an excellent candidate in Egan Chambers, it was almost unthinkable that a majority of the voters would throw away the chance of being represented again in the Cabinet by an experienced and popular politician like the Hon. George Marler. But the St. Lawrence-St. George seat in Montreal ought to have been vulnerable to a well sustained attack. Local conditions were favorable for it; Montreal, our largest seaport, has naturally suffered from the shrinkage of our export trade and the city has a substantial volume of unemployment.

In both these seats the Progressive Conservative candidates were energetic young men, who worked harder during the contest than most candidates, because, following diligently the prescription for success offered to them by George Hees, MP, the new chairman of their party, they engaged in a systematic canvass of every resident of their constituencies and supplemented this form of approach in many cases by personal letters. The two Liberal candidates, however, made no effort to imitate these tactics; Mr. Marler's preoccupation with his ministerial duties left him with no time for them, and the shortness of the period between the nomination of the other Liberal candidate, Claude Richardson, and polling day, barred much personal solicitation.

Under these circumstances, the Conservative candidates had a unique opportunity for demonstrating the value of Mr. Hees's formula. But the polls revealed that it had been quite ineffective. While Mr. De Volpi in St. Lawrence-St. George managed to make a considerable cut in the Liberal majority, he did not come near to victory, and Mr. Chambers did relatively worse than in 1953. For this disappointing result the explanation offered by experienced political observers in Montreal is that these two candidates were under a fatal disability through a lack of support on the platform from their leader and other bigwigs of the party except Mr. Hees, who hovered in the background.



Capital Press

GEORGE MARLER: No intervention.

Mr. Drew spoke at Cornwall, in Stormont, and it was to his credit that having endorsed the Government's plan for the St. Lawrence Seaway, he did not try there to exploit the local sense of grievance about its failure to make Cornwall a port on the seaway. But he did not intervene in any of the other contests. His probable reason for making no appearance in Montreal is that in his speeches he could hardly have avoided breaking the vow he seems to have taken to preserve silence about the negotiations between Ottawa and Quebec for a settlement of their tax controversy.

Mr. Drew's failure to make any personal appeal for his candidates in Montreal did not pass unnoticed, and at least in the case of Mr. Marler, not a few Progressive Conservatives took the view that, if Mr. Drew would not bestir himself to prevent his election, they were quite justified in voting for such an experienced politician in preference to Mr. Drew's young nominee. The lesson of these by-elections in Montreal is that assiduity in bell-pulling, like patriotism for Edith Cavell, is not enough and that many voters are still seriously concerned with political, economic and social issues and expect an intelligent exposition of the views of leaders of parties on them before they cast their votes.

RESPONSIBLE reports indicate that in three different provinces the Liberal party is, in the local arena, by "schisms rent asunder and heresies distressed".

In Nova Scotia, the result of the provincial convention of the Liberal party held last September, which after five ballots deposed the Hon. Harold Connolly from the leadership of the party and consequently from the Premiership of the province, has left damaging scars upon the party's unity.

In Saskatchewan, a bitter controversy has been raging over the choice of a successor to Walter Tucker, who, in 1953, resigned the provincial leadership of the Liberal party and was re-elected to the Federal Parliament. Apparently there are numerous aspirants for the vacant post and one of them is J. Wilfrid Gardiner, a son of the veteran Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa. Mr. Gardiner, Senior, is quite pardonably anxious that his son should have a chance to emulate his own distinguished political career, but unfortunately influential figures among the Liberals of Saskatchewan do not endorse the paternal estimate of young Mr. Gardiner's political abilities.

Across the border in Alberta, a recent provincial convention of the Liberal party produced from its chieftains a spate of affirmations that there was "no real dissension" in its ranks. But the effect of this soothing reassurance was vitiated by the admission of J. Harper Prowse, who has been provincial leader since 1947, that there had been "bickerings and disagreements" inside the party, and by his vehement appeal to be given such re-endorsation that nobody could start "a bunch of nasty little rumors" that enemies were plotting his elimination. The avowal of the Hon. George Prudham, Alberta's representative in the Federal Cabinet, that there were "no serious differences" between himself and Mr. Prowse seemed to indicate that there were some matters about which they did not see eye to eye. So the suspicion must prevail that there is not complete harmony in the Liberal camp in Alberta.

Christmas Supplement

Books

Humor Explained and Demonstrated

By Robertson Davies

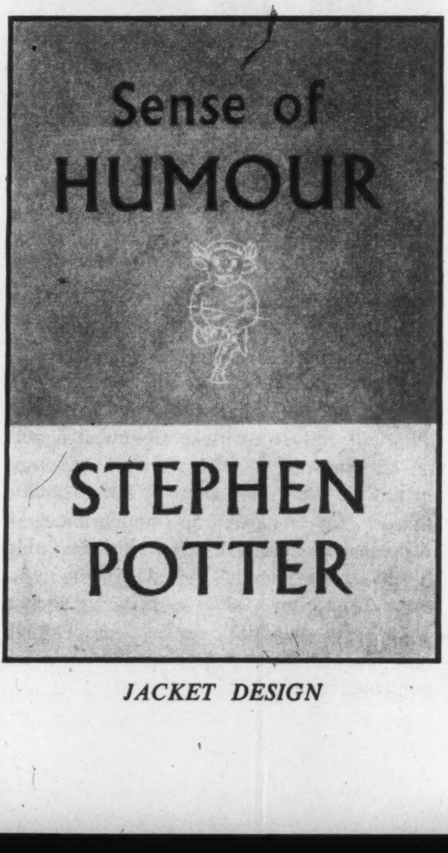
IT IS NEVER LIKELY that any finally satisfactory conclusion will be reached in a discussion about the nature of humor; like sex, it can be understood and enjoyed on so many different levels that no single set of rules ever seems to cover all the relevant ground. But it is always interesting to read what a clever man has to say about humor, and there are few men writing at present whose opinions on that subject arouse such anticipation as those of Stephen Potter. He is himself a popular and accomplished humorist (even if *Punch* did unkindly refer to his specialty as "One Jokemanship, or Potter's Ploy") and he is a scholar particularly known for his editorship of Coleridge. I picked up his book *Sense of Humour* expecting something very good.

And it was good, though by no means so good as I had hoped. The book is an anthology, with forty pages of preface about humor, and fourteen sections, illustrating various sorts of humor, to which the editor has written short introductions. The form and intention was that of a serious book about humor—a scholarly demonstration of one man's opinions on the subject. But the book never quite rises to that height of importance. It seems, rather, to be a capricious and lazy collection of fairly amusing bits and pieces, to which some hasty and not always very coherent notes have been tacked.

I suppose I could be accused of treating the book unfairly, for I read it while lying in bed with 'flu, stuffed full of something which my doctor calls "a wide-spectrum antibiotic". But a book with so many of the solemn appurtenances of scholarship as this attaching to it ought to be able to survive such conditions. If it had been really scholarly, I should have been impressed: if it had been really funny, I should have laughed. But instead I worked my way through the book, shaking my head from time to time, and occasionally breaking into a wintry smile. I desire as keenly as any man to have Humor explained to me; I am readier than most men to laugh at anything which is even mildly funny. But this book left me unmoved, though not utterly disappointed.

Mr. Potter, it must be said, has very much an upper-class sense of humor. He is not much of a boy for earthy fun. He deals with "unconscious humor", which is a type of snob-humor; he finds amusement in foolishly solemn, but not otherwise amusing, notes to Shakespeare. He favors the sly smile, rather than the guffaw. On only one branch of his subject did I find him first-rate, and that was in his consideration of the determinedly professional humor of our own day—the feverish wit-snapping of daily columnists, and the strident gaiety of Egg-and-I authors. This is indeed a modern trend, this being-funny-for-money, and being-funny-to-order.

But if Mr. Potter did not beguile the twilit hours between my wide-spectrum pills, Patrick Campbell did so, and I found his *Omnibus* very funny indeed. Mr. Campbell is a modern, funny-for-money man, and he is one of the best of them; he is a literate man, of wide experience and individual cast of mind, and he writes well. He is also an Irishman, though I deny that this gives him any special advantage save one; it saves him from the curse of Gentility, which still plagues his English colleagues, and blighted a quarter-century of *Punch*. We have all read the Genteel humorists; A. A. Milne was probably the best of them, and very good, too. But at their worst, how shudderingly awful they were! They all wrote about their Aunt Agatha, and her cats, and their bloody little whimsical children, and quarrels with their deaf gardener about whether to plant the garden with erysipelas or long-stemmed hysterectomy, and how amusingly ignorant the lower classes were, and how laughably eccentric or vulgar anybody was who had more money than themselves; they wrote in an ecstasy of middle-class refinement; they gave the impression that they ate without evacuating, and reproduced their kind without intercourse; their sense of humor found vent in an epicene titter. Patrick Campbell is the antithesis of these comical capons.



JACKET DESIGN

Not that he is a raucous or blunt humorist. He is subtle, and sometimes he draws blood. This is masochistic humor, in which the writer presents himself to us as a clown, a victim of unpredictable misfortune, a butt of fate. There is a story in this book about his adventures when, as a boy, he tried to learn ventriloquism; he was discovered in this by a cruel schoolmaster, who made him demonstrate before a class of howling schoolboys for twenty-five minutes. This is very, very funny; it also chills the heart with horror at the cruelty of the master, and gives the reader that terrible, unmistakable shiver which we feel when we recall and re-live humiliations of our own. A writer who can do this is no mere funny-man; he is an artist. Patrick Campbell can work this trick again and again. It is the old trick—he bares his heart and bids us laugh; and we do laugh, but we bleed a little, at the same time. This is humor as Stephen Potter does not seem to know it.

Not that I would have you think that I am opposed to scholarly humor. Nothing pleases me better. But my experience has been that real scholars, as opposed to pedants, are immensely jolly men, fond of very broad jokes, and fond of very narrow and involved jokes—but not very fond of ponderous, obvious, middle-of-the-road jokes. My days among the broad-spectrum antibiotics were also enlivened by a delightful book called *Lonely Pleasures* by that delightful man Daniel George.

If you do not know Daniel George, you do not know one of the very few critics of our time whose opinion is worth listening to. He is an immensely learned man; I receive the impression from his writings that he makes it his plan to read any book whatever that no one else can bear to read. He reads outdated books of travel, moribund theology, discredited science, and outmoded poets, and from them he culls little gems which he has published in two wonderful anthologies, called *Alphabetical Order* and *A Peck of Troubles.* In *Lonely Pleasures* he gathers together his essays on a very wide and curious range of subjects; I include it in this article on recent books of humor because the book is filled with humorous writing of a very high order.

These essays are not intended to make you laugh. But they do so; they made me roar and thump my bed with mirth, until I forgot that I had 'flu, and was in the grip of medical science. Daniel George does not crack jokes; it is, rather, that the climate of his mind is so salubrious, so envigorating, that dull thoughts and heavy cares are dispelled by contact with it.

And is not this the true end of scholarship? It is to make us wise, of course, but what is the use of being wise if we are not also merry? The merriment of wise men is not the uninformed, gross fun of ignorant men, but it has more kinship with that than with the pinched, frightened fun of those who are neither learned nor ignorant, gentle nor simple, free nor in bondage. The idea that a wise man must be solemn is bred and preserved among people who have no idea what wisdom is. Daniel George can tell you what it is, and what scholarship does to a man who is well suited to it.

This consideration of funny books would not be complete without mention of the 1955 volume of that Christmas annual *The Pick of Punch*. The new collection is, in my view, much better than the one last year, but certain died-in-the-wool Punchers are not going to like it. Nothing here about Aunt Agatha; not a single deaf gardener; hardly a whimsical child in the book. Just a good, uproarious kick in the slats for everybody.

Many of England's best writers are to be met with in these pages — Marjorie Riddell, Justin Richardson, John Betjeman and Lionel Hale—and drawings of that wonderful hamster by Giovannetti. In the past this book has been a safe selection for your Tory relatives over sixty; this year you had better keep it for your more intelligent friends under fifty. Dr. Muggeridge's injection of wide-spectrum male hormone is doing old Mr. Punch a world of good.

SENSE OF HUMOUR—by Stephen Potter—pp. 264 and illustrations—*British Books*—$3.50.

PATRICK CAMPBELL'S OMNIBUS—pp. 352 and drawings by Ronald Searle—*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.65.

LONELY PLEASURES—by Daniel George—pp. 267 and index—*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.00.

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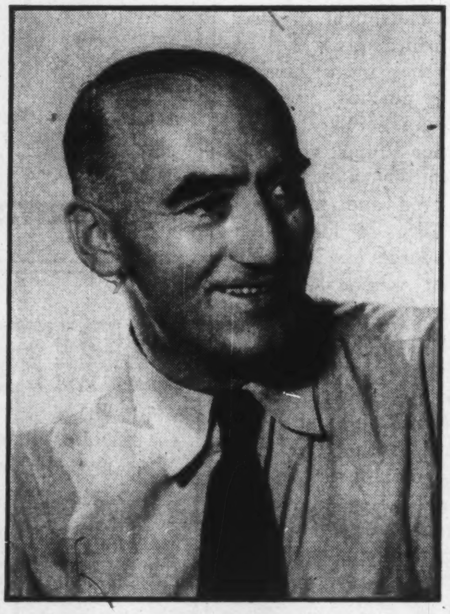
Time's Whirligig

By Arnold Edinborough

FASHIONS IN SHAKESPEAREAN criticism are very good indications of the temper of the age. Dr. Johnson and his austere contemporaries practically rejected Shakespeare because he was not moral enough, although they had the good sense to recognize his genius. The Romantics, led by Hazlitt and Keats, read Shakespeare for his poetry. The Victorians, following in the rather thin wake of the Romantics, read him for his sentiment. In this century, new lines of inquiry have tried to put Shakespeare back into his philosophical context and, more important, back into the theatre. Three new books show very well these fashions in Shakespearean criticism.


LESLIE HOTSON

The first is a lecture delivered some years ago by Arthur Meighen to the Canadian Club in Toronto. It is now reproduced with a foreword by Sir Robert Falconer, and shows how a literary layman may find pleasure and profit in Shakespeare. Mr. Meighen is a Victorian. He likes Shakespeare for his sentiment. He feels that most of Shakespeare's writing is, as Pope once said, "What oft was thought, but ne'er so well expressed". Mr Meighen, in a speech which must have astonished his audience, gives a brief eulogy of Shakespeare and says right at the beginning that he is not going to moderate his language below the level of "unparalleled veneration". He follows up this eulogy with a brief anthology of some of the better known verse passages from the plays, to illustrate the point that "there was no aspiration of the human spirit that he did not understand and share". This must have been a good lecture and makes an interesting short book.

But the gulf between the dilettante, the intelligent layman, the man responsive to great poetry without really knowing why, and the professional scholar, the searching critic, the man who depends on the interpretation of Shakespeare for his living, is clearly shown when we turn to the second book: *Shakespeare—The Last Phase*, by Derek Traversi. Mr. Traversi is an acute critic. His work is well known to the community of Shakespearean scholars by his earlier book *Approach to Shakespeare*. He is also one of that devoted band of people who made *Scrutiny* one of the most intelligent literary magazines in England.

Now a Scrutineer is a strong adherent to the belief that the words on the page will tell us all that we need to know, and indeed all that we should try to know about any literary work. Not for him the muniment room, the memoir, the collection of letters, and the gossip of contemporaries. Not for him data about the Elizabethan stage, about the way in which the Globe was built, nor the character of Shakespeare's original audience. The words on the page are enough.

Mr. Traversi therefore approaches the four last plays, *Pericles, Cymbeline, The Winter's Tale* and *The Tempest* in a mood of acute linguistic inquiry. He is concerned with showing that in these plays Shakespeare was working out a theme which was so overwhelming that the creation of character, the manipulation of plot, and the regulation of action were all aspects of it, and that the texture of the play, the very fable of the verse, is full of images and symbols which are clearly concerned with it. He makes this plain in the introduction.

Mr. Traversi's attitude is a very good one and springs from the work on the one hand of Caroline Spurgeon and on the other from the strange yet exciting work of Wilson Knight. He writes well, and in the chapters on *The Winter's Tale* and *The Tempest* he makes his arguments persuasive. We go back to these two plays and their great theme of reconciliation and regeneration the better for reading his work. But *Pericles* and *Cymbeline* are not good plays, and Mr. Traversi does not think so either. One is left therefore with the impression that there was a deal of work in interpreting these two plays which was misdirected energy, despite the general validity of his position.

Dr. Leslie Hotson's book is another kettle of fish altogether. Dr. Hotson, ever since he first published his extraordinary piece of literary detection concerning the death of Christopher Marlowe, has gone from strength to strength hunting up strange information from all manner of places. For Dr. Hotson all the plays and poems that Shakespeare ever wrote are tantalizing jigsaw puzzles which can only be fitted together when the complete social, economic, and theatrical history of each piece is thoroughly understood. So you many find Dr. Hotson (as I did), in the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington; or in the Archives of the British Museum, in the Public Records Office in Chancery Lane (where it is rumored he knows embarrassingly more about the collections than the people in charge of them), in the Vatican Library, in the great libraries of Paris and of Germany. Wherever you meet him he is hot on the trail identifying somebody, putting the real name in brackets after one of Shakespeare's characters.

The First Night of Twelfth Night is a magnificent example of Dr. Hotson's agility and industry. He started with a hunch that *Twelfth Night*, the play, was produced for the first time on Twelfth Night in 1601 at the time when Virginio Orsino, Duke of Bracciano, was visiting at Queen Elizabeth's court. This book is an attempt to prove that his hunch was right. One must admit that he does prove it, and that whether you are really concerned with the identification of Orsino in the play with the Duke of Bracciano, or Olivia with Queen Elizabeth, or Malvolio with Comptroller Knollys doesn't matter a bit. You will certainly find that a whole area of new enjoyment has been opened to you by the brilliant interpretation that Dr. Hotson puts on the play. In particular, his chapter called "Illyria for Whitehall", in which he shows so expertly why this Twelfth Night play is called *Twelfth Night* or *What You Will*, is an example of interpretative criticism from a solid body of erudition that is superb.

There are two drawbacks to this book. The first is that Dr. Hotson constantly plays the trick of deliberately holding us in suspense while he fills in interesting and relevant, but, under the circumstances, tiresome details. In fact, though the book is a splendid example of literary detective work, one gets tired of its detective novel tricks. The second is not in the writing but in the argument. In Chapter Three, Dr. Hotson expounds his new theory about the physical conditions of the Shakespearean stage. This he takes to have been an arena stage, with no balcony and with no inner study to which we have been accustomed. To get over the difficulties of staging inner scenes, Dr. Hotson brings back the mediaeval house, and sets the stage for us with these houses, both in words and in a carefully drawn perspective view. But it won't do, and if, in this book, Dr. Hotson does not maintain that this was also the case in the public theatre,

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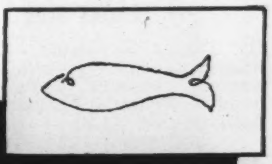

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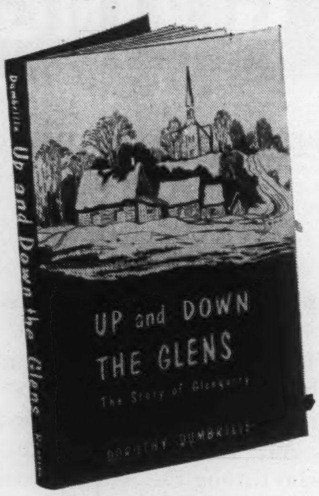

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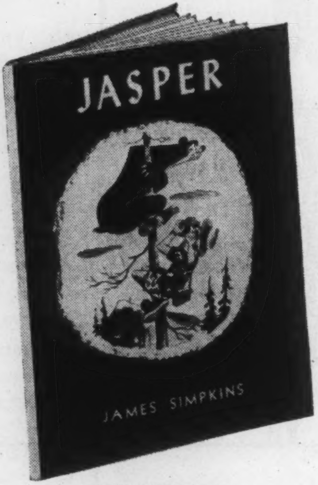

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(which he did in his original article in the *Sewanee Review* of Summer, 1952), he is guilty of basing a completely new theory on, at the very most, three indications in the Board of Works accounts for the private theatre.

I am not sure whether Dr. Hotson really wants us to take him seriously on this matter, but I think that I detect that this is the hunch which his next book will try to prove. I look forward to it with great curiosity and pleasurable excitement.

THE GREATEST ENGLISHMAN OF HISTORY—an address by the Rt. Hon Arthur Meighen PC, QC, with a foreword by Sir Robert Falconer—pp. 43—*The Review Co. of Fort Erie*—*$5.00.*

SHAKESPEARE — The Last Phase — by Derek Traversi—pp. 272—*Palm Publishers*—*$4.25.*

THE FIRST NIGHT OF *TWELFTH NIGHT*—by Leslie Hotson—pp. 254 (illustrated)—*Clarke, Irwin*—*$4.50.*

Romantic Drawing

By Margaret Heideman

BRITISH COLUMBIA is surprisingly rich in mildly eccentric characters, free of the mental and social strictures which prevent the eastern species from developing out-and-out individualism. Emily Carr chose to be an old maid, and in her, quite apart from the fact that she was an artist, the British Columbian variety reached its peak of expression with the background of Victoria as a perfect foil.

Everyone who has heard of Emily Carr knows by now about the rising and descending studio chairs. Not everyone knows that her regard for her visitor was indicated by the manner in which the chair was returned to its place on the ceiling.

"If it was drawn up immediately the guest rose to his feet, he was a bore, a time-waster: 'a dawdler', she would say, as the chair went up with a jerk! But if the chair was allowed to remain till the guest had departed, then it was understood that she was genuinely sorry to see him go."

The most signal proof of Emily Carr's indifference to public opinion in matters of personal concern was the old-fashioned baby carriage painted brown for the transportation of groceries or of the pottery clay that she gathered in fresh excavations. Thirty years ago, Miss Carr and her baby carriage containing a wash boiler filled with mud, accompanied by Woo the monkey, three Belgian Griffon dogs, and a little girl were a sight which Victoria could scarcely be expected to ignore.

Emily Carr As I Knew Her aims to turn this caricature into a romantic drawing. Its author lived with Emily Carr as a pupil, almost as a daughter, in the House of All Sorts for several years, and their

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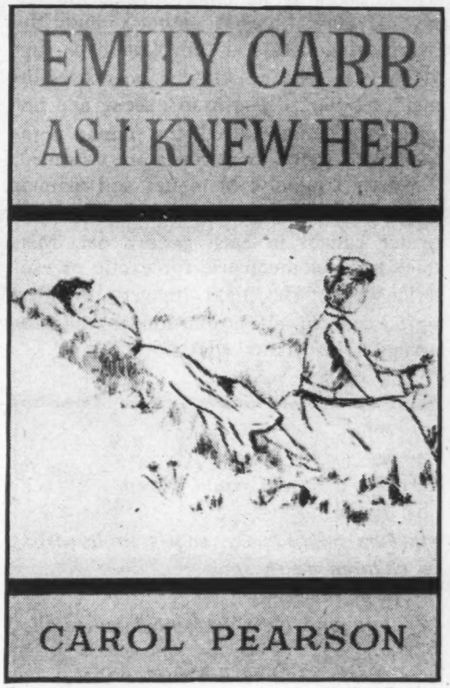

Jacket Design

THIS SKETCH is an early one done in pen and ink by Emily Carr

friendship lasted from 1917 until the artist's death in 1945. It is written with the pious sentiment of simple affection, thus turning the coin of the autobiography so raw and shrill in places with its prolonged disappointments.

These sketches of a memorable character are conversational in the banal sense, rather than non-literary, and the editorship of any competent teacher of English composition would have greatly improved them. Their taste is only of the saccharine in Emily Carr's nature, and they need to be taken with some of her essential vinegar. They do, however, vividly convey that unique combination of qualities which is the Canadian West Coast.

EMILY CARR AS I KNEW HER — by Carol Pearson — pp. 162, frontispiece — Clarke, Irwin — $2.50.

Poems Good & Bad

THERE IS NOT MUCH here that would have taken the top off Emily Dickinson's head or have given Housman the familiar warning signal in his solar plexus. But that will bother only those who mind that our best-selling poetry—the only poetry which is easily available in the book shops of most small cities and towns —would not take the top off any head that had a scrap of real poetry in it. However, there are both hyacinths and biscuits here, even a few syntheses of hyacinths and biscuits.

The best volume in the group at hand is *The Metal and The Flower* by P. K. Page, the seventh in the Indian File series, which gathers together thirty-four poems. Miss Page's poems well exemplify the new maturity of Canadian poetry,

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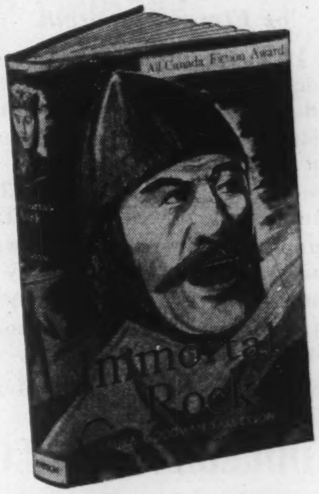

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DENT

which takes as its chief subject the nature of man; which does not exclude the overbearing nature of our landscape, but keeps it in its place. In the poems "Summer", "T-Bar", "The Map", scene and imagery are individualized; the human notations which give them focus are universal. The easy equipoise of matter and manner make the poet's skill irrelevant to the reader caught in each poem's net. Miss Page has not much use for exotic or esoteric words. Her tight imagery is often simple out of all proportion to the surprising echo of her effects.

And wonderful underfoot the snow of salt,
the fine
particles a broom could sweep,
one thinks
muckers might make angels in its drifts,
as children do in snow,
lovers in sheets,
lie down and leave imprinted where they lay
a feathered creature holier than they.

There is a sense of drama in Miss Page's suggestions of human experience, held in perfect tension with the quiet ease and vivid visual effects of her style.

Thirty years of E. E. Cummings's poetry is now published in a first complete edition, or what might be called by "most people" an overall exposure of Cummings's styles and moods. The book displays a repetitive pattern over the whole period of publication. In each division there are Cummings the skilful and amusing parodist, Cummings the sensual romantic, Cummings the verbal exhibitionist, a good deal of Eugene Gant, and something of Ogden Nash. Most surprising is the discovery that the best Cummings is usually Cummings the sonneteer in a vein that has changed little from *Tulips and Chimneys* in 1923 to *Xaipe* in 1950; from "the Cambridge ladies who live in furnished souls" and "goodby Betty, don't remember me" to the Chaucer sonnet "honor corruption villainy holiness".

Return to Canadian publications draws our attention to another product of Dr. Needler's research in Canadiana: *Poems of John Galt*. The introduction and bibliography recall the extent of John Galt's literary output as dramatist, novelist and editor, but he coveted also the title of poet. The little book is a monument to this sterile literary desire, and one more proof of British aesthetic invulnerability in a new environment. As founder and commissioner of the Canada Company, John Galt superintended the transformation of the forested Huron Tract into settlers' homes, but this rugged and intimate introduction to the Canadian scene had no influence on his poetic diction. Dusted with exclamation marks and apostrophes, his poems belong to the sylvan bowers-foaming billows-beetling cliffs aftermath,

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Written in collaboration with
MIKE CONNOLLY and GEROLD FRANK

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complete with Fancy, Truth, and Britannia. Because their author proved himself in other ways, the volume has interest.

In *The Tower* by members and associates of McMaster the last is best, a group of poems on Biblical themes by I. Sutherland Groom. The other poems mingle literary influences and literary naiveté—though there is a kind of horrid excellence in a stanza that is a blend of Sir Thomas Browne, Hopkins and Eliot.

I. B. Ezra, like the lady who claims to be Canada's best selling poet, is an exponent of the doggerel school, though his themes are more rugged and his style less compact. The opening couplets of two poems picked at random from *The Legend of Four* speak for the author:

We?! To surrender?!
Nuts, nuts to you and yours!

and

The flowers I've given you I know are gone.
Long, long ago they gasped their last and died,

But the real masterpiece of this volume is on the dust jacket:

"In an age fairly cluttered with the ruins of science-toppled gods, the poetry of I. B. Ezra seems to stand a grand and lonely monument to whatever positive forces still exist in the world."

The last two volumes in this collection are more pleasant, if hardly more exciting. *George Herbert Clarke: Selected Poems* has been prepared as an act of friendly piety by two scholarly friends of the distinguished *Queen's* scholar and editor. Dr. Clarke placed, as John Galt did, a high value on the title of poet. His verses are academic, infused with a bookish love of poetic diction, with ideas and images long consecrated to words arranged in a certain pattern.

Tom Thomson and Other Poems is Arthur S. Bourinot's third volume in the tiny Ryerson Chap-Books. Except for an occasional happy image, these poems do not rise above mediocrity; they lack vitality.

M. A. H.

THE METAL AND THE FLOWER—by P. K. Page—pp. 64—*McClelland & Stewart—$2.75.*

POEMS 1923-1954—by E. E. Cummings—pp. 468—*McLeod—$7.75.*

POEMS OF JOHN GALT—selected and edited by G. H. Needler—pp. 24, introduction, bibliography, illustrations, glossary—*Burns & MacEachern—$2.50.*

THE TOWER—Poems by members and associates of McMaster—pp. 26—University—*Ryerson—$1.00.*

THE LEGEND OF THE FOUR And Other Poems—by I. B. Ezra—pp. 138—*Dorrance—$2.50.*

SELECTED POEMS OF GEORGE HERBERT CLARKE—edited by George Whalley, introduction by William O. Raymond—pp. 54—*Ryerson—$3.00.*

TOM THOMSON and Other Poems by Arthur S. Bourinot—pp. 10—*Ryerson—$1.00.*

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In Brief

TACTICAL EXERCISE — by Evelyn Waugh — pp. 289—*Little, Brown—$4.25.*

Under the title *Tactical Exercise* appears the book which was published in England in 1949 as *Work Suspended,* by Evelyn Waugh. The only difference in this American edition is that the arrangement of the stories is altered, and *The Curse of the Horse Race,* which Mr. Waugh wrote at the age of seven years and one month, has been added. There are people who like juvenilia of this sort, and who consider *The Young Visiters* by Daisy Ashford a charming book; they should not wait to acquire this lively piece from the pen of the infant Waugh. A somewhat unsuccessful fantasy, *Love Among the Ruins,* is also added but without the author's handsome illustrations. Otherwise the book is interesting because it shows what he was writing before *Brideshead Revisited* appeared, and thus bridges the gap between the First Great Waugh and the Second Great Waugh.

LOW NOTES ON A HIGH LEVEL—*a frolic by* J. B. Priestley—*pp. 160 and decorations—British Books—$2.50.*

J. B. Priestley calls his latest book a frolic, and there seems to be no other word that accurately describes it. *Low Notes on a High Level* is not precisely a fantasy, for there is nothing in it which strains the limits of probabilty, except the happy ending which provides a prize for everyone, like the last game at a children's party. But there is a high-spirited zest about it, and a rapidity of movement, and a tonic effect on the reader, which make it more than an ordinary short novel. It is a type of work which we should like to see more often. But then, it takes a very deft performer indeed to dance on this high rope without falling off.

We are all familiar with Mr. Priestley as an opponent of officialdom, of pomposity, of pretence. This time he attacks it in a government agency called the English Broadcasting Company, or EBC — a disguise which is, of course, impenetrable. He is very funny indeed about the EBC and Canadians who have had any association with a national broadcasting corporation should not miss what he has to say. There is something about broadcasting which breeds intrigue and palace politics; when broadcasting is allied to civil servantism an atmosphere is created about which only a Stendhal could write seriously. But then, Stendhal never tried his hand at writing about people who had no discernible sex. Mr. Priestley copes with the EBC in a spirit of warm farce.

An illegal and subversive broadcasting unit, called Dobb's Freedom Radio, begins to cut in on EBC programs, abusing the EBC itself and officialdom at large. The

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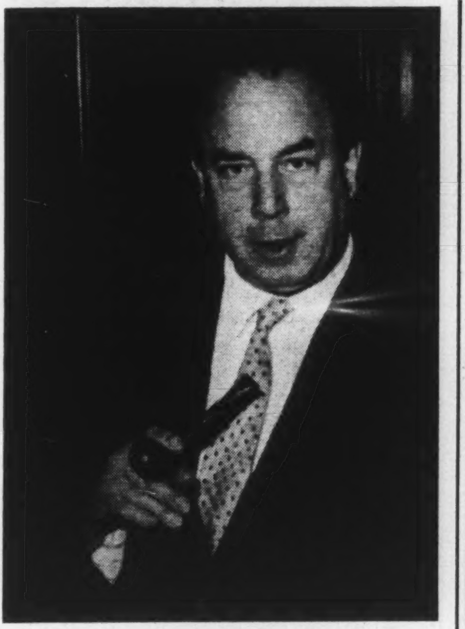

J. B. PRIESTLEY: Farce.

performance of Stanssen's Tenth Symphony—a long-awaited musical masterpiece—is imperilled because it is necessary to persuade the inventor and sole performer upon the Dobbophone to take part in it. (The Dobbophone is an instrument which plays notes much lower than previously heard in any orchestra.) There is an upheaval in the life of a pleasant young composer called Allan Applerose, who gets himself mixed up with the irritable Dobb, and Dobb's spiv friend Fettle, and Dobb's beautiful niece Inga. There is a quartet of comic musicians, who perform on instruments of an inconceivable bassness. The whole thing rolls along delightfully, enveloping the reader in the atmosphere of really first-rate farce. Not mindless farce, for there is an idea in *Low Notes,* but farce in which the idea is painlessly injected while the reader is laughing.

It is a pleasure to recommend this *jeu d'esprit* by one of the most adroit of living story tellers.

B. E. N.

A CLERK OF OXENFORD—by Gilbert Highet—pp. 268 plus index—Oxford—*$4.00.*

This admirable collection of thirty-odd essays on life and literature comes under three headings: The Arts of Prose, Poetry and Poets, and Imagination and Reality. The first section discusses Lytton Strachey, Lincoln, present-day novels and books of wisdom from Ecclesiastes to La Rochefoucauld. It contains a sketch of that extraordinary and ebullient Englishman, Sydney Smith; casts an amused and cynical eye at the boom in historical romance with special reference to Désirée; offers a first-rate appraisal and an appreciation of George Orwell.

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All this and Mr. Highet's style too! It is dignified but it has an easy conversational charm. We recommend this eloquent, witty and intelligent book with confidence—for reading all at once and for dipping into again and again.

IF YOU ASK ME—by Eleanor Roosevelt—pp. 188—McLeod—$3.25.

Under the same title Mrs. Roosevelt has conducted a magazine question and answer department for several years, and this is a selection from it arranged according to subjects. They run from "I would like to know your views on necking for teen-agers—or anyone, for that matter" to requests for explanations about censorship, Karl Marx, private schools and American aid to Fascist Spain, as well as extremely personal information about her family and private life. Without exception Mrs. Roosevelt's replies reflect good manners, liberality of mind and outlook, and a very great deal of common sense. But it is a strange mixture, this marriage of agony column and political forum, and not to be confused with any other literary form we have ever encountered. R. M. T.

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London Economist: The most reassuring thing about the future German army is that it is not wanted by the public. It is being pressed upon the Germans as a whole by the Atlantic powers, by Dr. Adenauer, and by the professional soldiers—in each case with a different motive. The reluctance of the Germans themselves is surely far better than that they should later acquire a thirst for an army that their conquerors had forbidden. For Germans to drag their feet is a welcome change from the goose step.

New York Herald Tribune: It is easy to sympathize with the plight of Mr. John Foster Dulles, who found upon returning from Europe that his favorite kind of note paper — yellow, ruled, 8 by 12½ inches — had been discontinued by the government. Henceforth, it seems that the pads used in federal offices are to be standardized into four types, all white —3 by 5, 5 by 8, and 8 by 10½ unruled, and 8 by 10½ ruled. Yellow, evidently, is out.

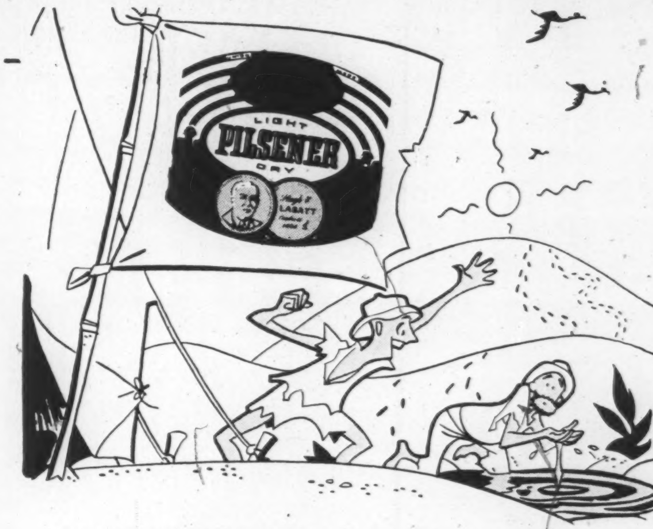
When a man is accustomed to taking his notes or doodling on yellow pads of a certain size and is summarily ordered to use pads of another color and a different size, he is in for a difficult period of readjustment. A mind which is stirred to brilliant action by a yellow pad may be left completely blank by a white; similarly, ideas which flow freely onto an 8 by 12½ tablet may dry up completely when an attempt is made to force them into the confines of 3 by 5. Abraham Lincoln, whose words have somehow managed to reach posterity, used to record his ideas on odd scraps of paper which he stored in his hat. All things considered, maybe the standardization of pads should be rescinded on a new government order, to be jotted down at once on the first piece of paper that comes to hand.

Fairview (Alta.) Post: Tuesday evening at 7.10 all was quiet in Grimshaw. Suddenly the fire whistle blew. The town came to life, men running, cars blowing their horns, and breaking traffic laws, boys and girls on bicycles all rushing to the fire hall.

Within four minutes the fire engine was out, loaded with firemen, and away. They pulled up to the fire hydrant, rolled out the hose.

The man at the controls called "water" but no water came. No one had a wrench to open the hydrant.

But as luck would have it, this was only a fire practice.



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[redacted]

Winnipeg Girls thrilled with their visit to Wales

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"What a pleasant surprise to discover that when we arrived in Britain, costs were so low," adds Miss Eileen Elliott, also of Winnipeg. "And wonderful bargains in the shops too! Food is good and plentiful. Wherever we went in Britain, we found a wonderful variety of historical and colourful things to see—and such contrasts! We marvelled that we could see so much in so short a time."

Why don't *you* plan now to visit Britain next year, whether you fly or take time to enjoy a leisurely sea voyage? For details consult your travel agent, or write for literature and full information to:

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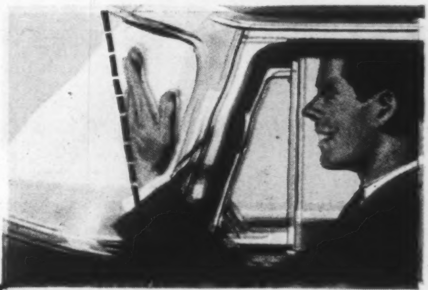

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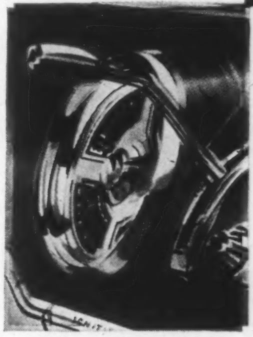

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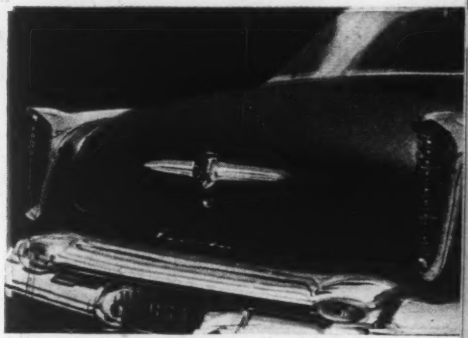

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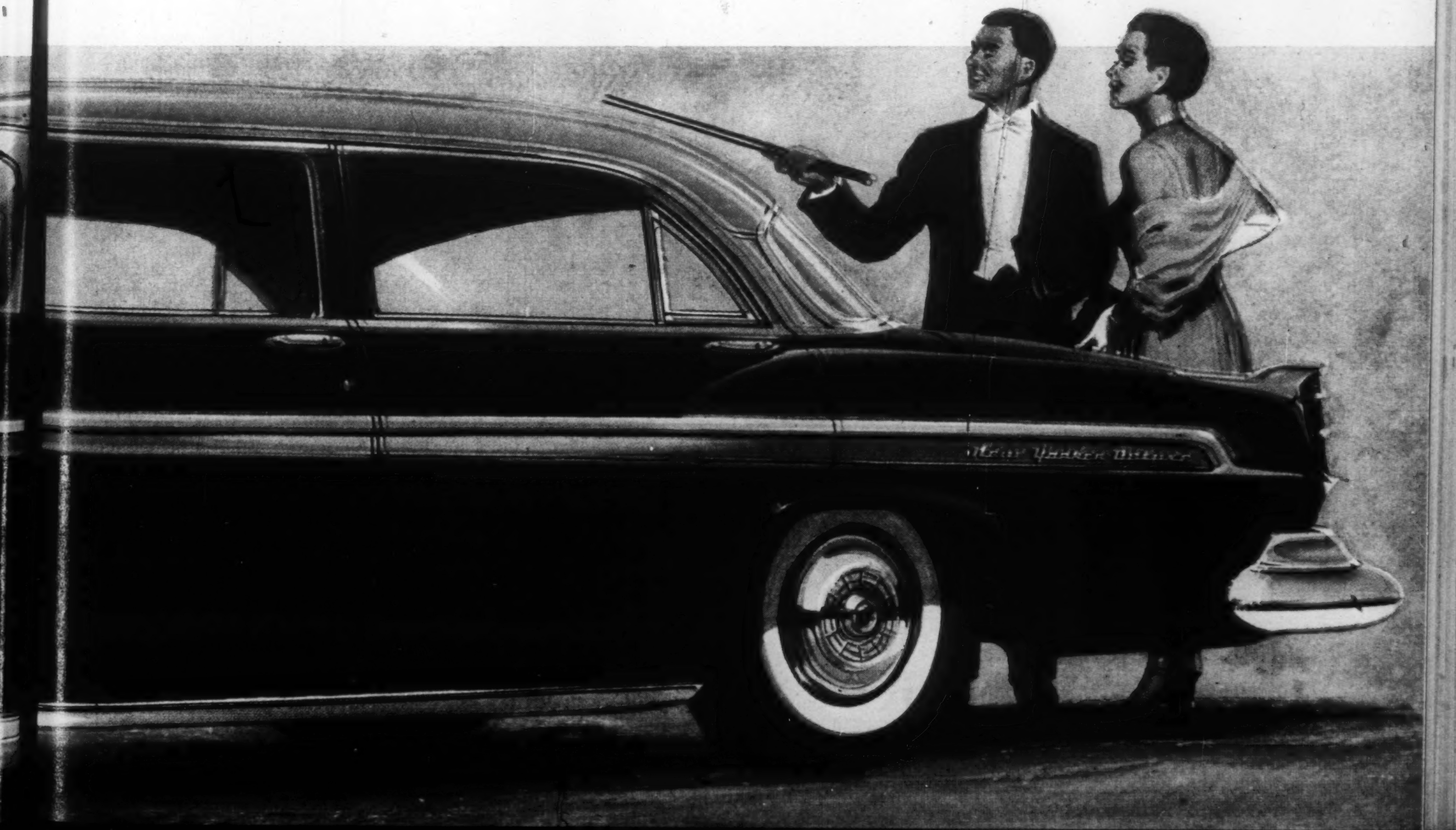

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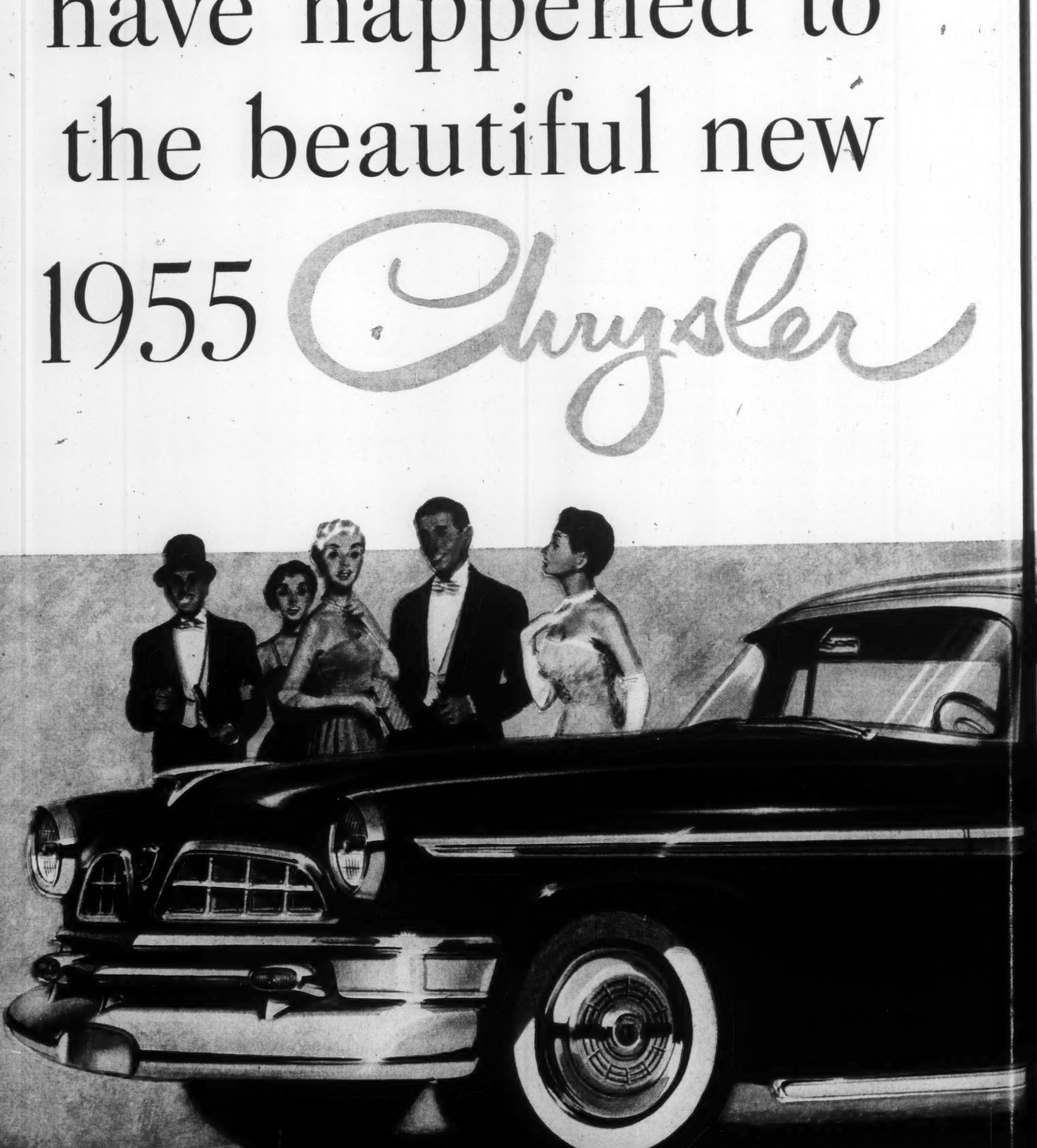

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See it now at your Chrysler-Plymouth-Fargo dealer's.

**Power brakes are standard equipment on Chrysler New Yorker DeLuxe and Custom Imperial models. Full-time power steering, power seats and electric window lifts are optional equipment, but included in the Custom Imperial.*

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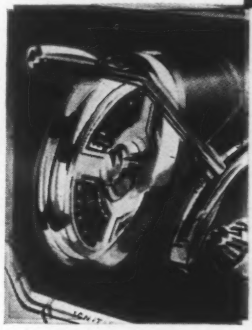
New Horizon windshield wraps around not only at bottom, but also at top where vision really counts.



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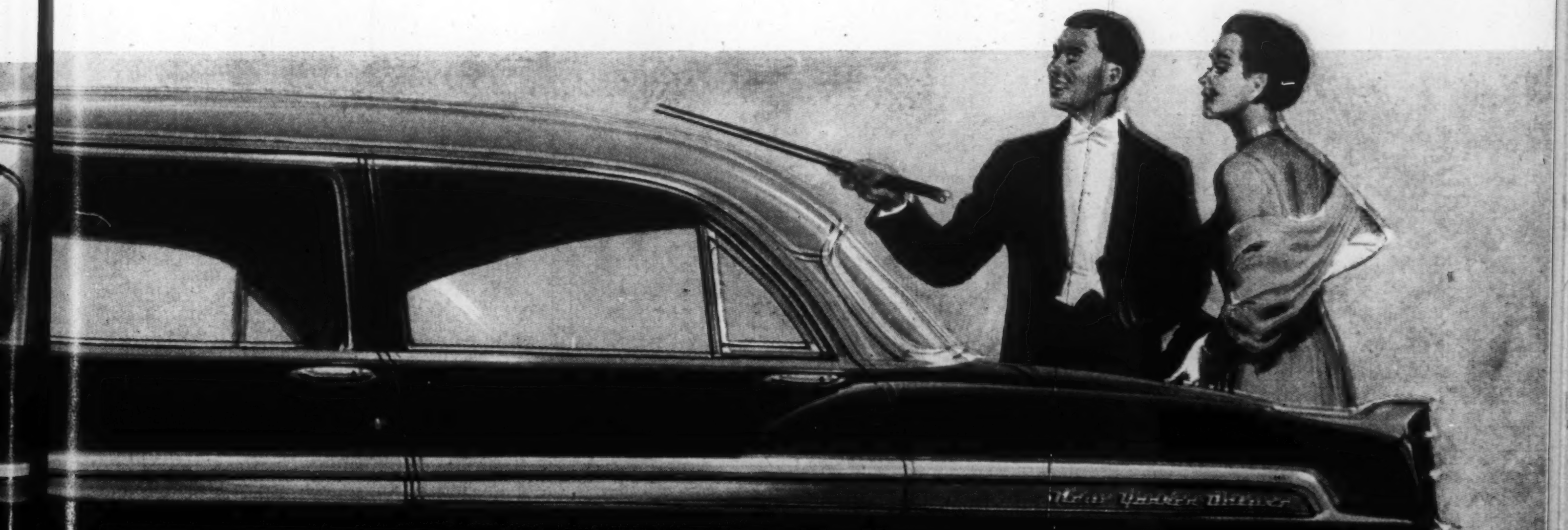

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AD98

Films

Magnificent Burial

By Mary Lowrey Ross

CASTELLANI'S *Romeo and Juliet* is an enchantingly beautiful picture, the loveliest Shakespeare ever produced on the screen. It is also a good argument against producing Shakespeare on the screen at all.

Not that the poet has been neglected. The film runs for two hours and twenty minutes and apart from a scene or two which Castellani had written in to visualize scenes that Shakespeare evoked in a few lines, the original poetry has been carefully preserved. But it has been preserved largely as Shakespearean commentary on an Italian travelogue.

What we have then is on-the-spot recording of Verona, Mantua and the wide, tenderly-browned landscape that lies between; tortuous old Italian streets, deep as a well, and cut into extraordinary geometric designs by a vigilant and knowing camera; the loveliest costuming in history, authentic down to the last button and lacing and photographed in the glowing colors of some old illuminated missal; the tomb of the Capulets, no longer a stone cell just wide enough to hold Juliet and Tybalt in his bloody shroud, but a vast stony necropolis that echoes, in the style of the silent film with sound effects, to the frantic assaults of Romeo beating on the great bronze doors and hammering on the stone face of the sarcophagus.

There are, to be sure, the lovers (Susan Shentall and Laurence Harvey) and they are as nearly as possible what Romeo and Juliet should be, recklessly young and ardent, "like fire and powder, which, as they kiss, consume". There are all the rich, volatile Capulets and Montagues with their hosts of retainers. Nothing has been neglected in detail and characterization; yet everything, including Romeo and Juliet, is overwhelmed by immense and meltingly beautiful production; so that even in the balcony scene you are less aware of the poetry than of Romeo's profile tilted against the biscuit brown of ancient stonework, and of Juliet so remotely posed in the stone curve of the balcony that the most cautious exchange between the pair must bring every Capulet in the household running. In the end the scale of the production swallows them whole, and Shakespeare's most famous love-duet subsides to a twitter.

Well, you can't have spectacle and Shakespeare both. The poet, to be sure,

J. Arthur Rank

SUSAN SHENTALL and Laurence Harvey in Romeo and Juliet:

"But my true love is grown to such excess
I cannot sum up sum of half my wealth."

understood completely the value of spectacle but used it evocatively, trusting to some commerce between the poetry of his lines and the imagination of his audience. The screen producer doesn't have to observe any such commitments since there is no limit to the detail and extravagance at his command, and the more lavish and reverent his approach, the more likely he is to present the bard as working under rich mediaeval wraps.

The lovers here are entirely satisfactory and so are the various busybodies concerned in their fate. There is a particularly fine performance by Flora Robson who plays Juliet's nurse. The lines have been cut to the bone and Miss Robson wisely omits the clowning that usually accompanies the role and gives a shrewd, full-bodied performance with no nonsense about it. Sebastian Cabot, too, makes an arresting figure as Capulet père, in a wonderful series of Veronese Mother Hubbards. The costuming throughout is incomparable and almost every scene, particularly in the early parts, is a triumph of composition and design. Altogether it is a remarkable piece of splendor and the two hours and twenty minutes seemed to pass in no time on a stream of magic color. The poet could hardly have had a more magnificent burial.

Dawn at Socorro continues and occasionally outruns the current trend towards violence.

It's hard to know what to make of a film whose heroine is a blend of Southern womanhood and period moll, and whose hero behaves like a lovingly sentimentalized Legs Diamond.

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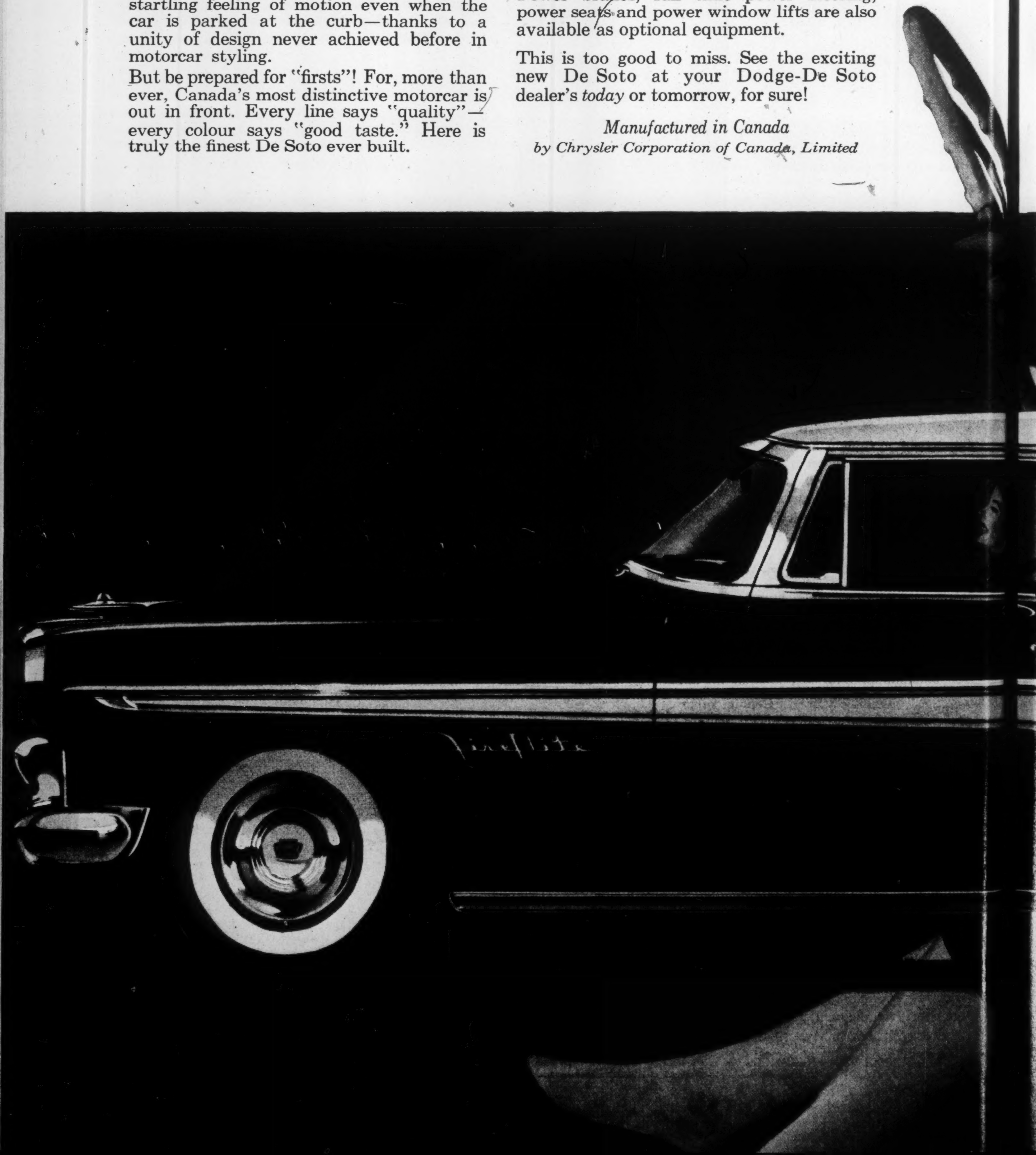

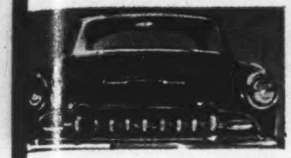

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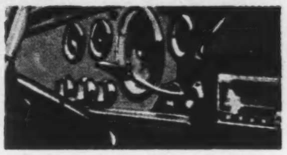
New Horizon windshield wraps around at both top and bottom to give you broader vision at eye level.



PowerFlite automatic transmission Flite Control lever is conveniently located on instrument panel.

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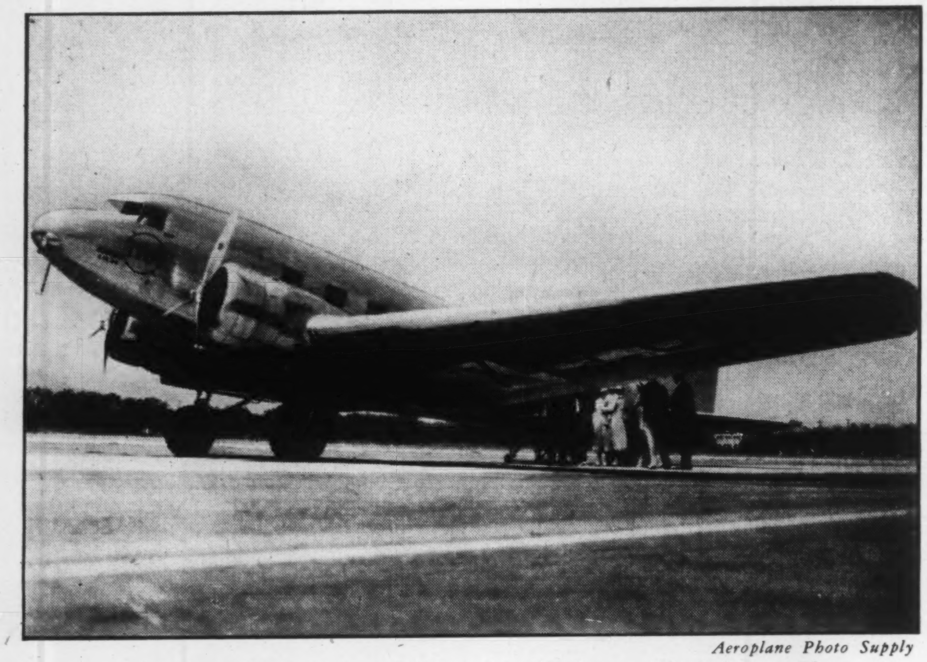

Aeroplane Photo Supply

It was not till 1933 that the Douglas DC-1 astonished the world.

Slide Rule: The Beginning of a New Venture

By NEVIL SHUTE: PART VII

THE DISASTER to R.101 marked the end of all airship endeavour in England. At the time it seemed a cowardly decision to abandon airships altogether because of one disaster, even though the Secretary of State for Air himself had perished in it.

In fact, the decision was a right one, because the performance of the aeroplane was to increase so greatly in the next few years. At the time it did not seem possible that the cruising speed of an airship could ever much exceed eighty miles an hour, for various technical reasons. Developments of the aeroplane were to make this speed seem trivial, but I doubt if these developments were in sight at the end of 1930. It was not till 1933 that the Douglas DC-1 astonished the aeronautical world with its revolutionary design based on the new controllable propeller, the retractable undercarriage, and the new conception of the use of flaps. I doubt if any serious technician forecast the commercial use of aeroplanes to cross the Atlantic till that machine appeared.

At the end of 1930, therefore, the airship staff at Howden was dispersed and we all got the sack.

A senior technician in an industry that suddenly evaporates to nothing finds himself in an unusual position. Although I was still a young man I had become a big frog in a little puddle, too big a frog to be easily absorbed back into the aeroplane industry as it was in those days.

In these circumstances I decided that before seeking another job I would try my hand at starting a small aeroplane manufacturing company of my own. I was well placed to do this, in some ways. When Wallis went to Vickers Aviation to work on the design of geodetic aeroplanes, we had attracted a very senior designer from de Havillands, Mr. Hessell Tiltman, to take charge of the drawing office and act as chief designer. He knew little of airships when he came to us early in 1930 but he was a great artist on the drawing board; the aeroplanes produced to his designs were both beautiful and efficient. I went into conference with Tiltman and found that he was game to try it with me.

In those days the capital required to start an aeroplane manufacturing company was not large, judged by modern standards. In 1930 the demand for small two- and three-seater aeroplanes for personal and club flying was brisk all over the world. These units were small in value, and since wooden construction was still the rule no very great numbers had to be produced to manufacture at a profit; the cost of jigs and tools for a given design was small by modern standards. A capital of thirty thousand pounds would have been reasonable for such a business in those days and would have justified a start with a good prospect of success, while fifty thousand pounds might well have made the venture fairly safe, given good management and technical competence.

Our first job, therefore, was to consider the design of a small two- or three-seater aeroplane that would represent an advance on anything then flying or that we had heard projected. That drawing and our own reputations were the basis upon which we had to seek forty thousand pounds of risk capital.

At that time, in the autumn of 1930, I was living permanently in the St. Leonards Club in York, a pleasant little club opposite the theatre which was frequented by the leading business and professional men in the city. One of the leading members was a Mr. A. E. Hewitt. Hewitt was a very able commercial solicitor with a great sense of humour, a wise counsellor and a firm friend in every adversity. He would have moved to London to a wider sphere of action if a troublesome ailment had not forced him to restrict his activities; as it was he was a director of a number of local companies where his knowledge of commercial law and his sane judgment made his advice of value.

Somewhat diffidently, I took my idea for a new company to Hewitt and found, rather to my own surprise, that he took the proposition quite seriously.

Hewitt had a brother-in-law in the Royal Air Force who was the youngest group captain in the service and who was to rise to high command in the second war. He sent me down to Wittering where this young man was in command of the Central Flying School.

At Wittering I succeeded in satisfying this very keen critic that our proposals were sound and that we were capable of doing what we set out to do. It was agreed that if the company came into being Hewitt would have a seat upon the Board and would hold it for his relative until he had decided whether he wanted to retire from the Royal Air Force or not. This all seemed very satisfactory, for in view of our ignorance of company affairs Hewitt would add great strength to the venture.

IN THE meantime Tiltman made contact with Sir Alan Cobham. We were both known to Cobham but he knew Tiltman better and had, quite rightly, the highest opinion of his design ability. Sir Alan was at a transition point of his career in 1930. His energy and his adventurous spirit had enabled him to carry out a number of pioneering flights about the world during the years after the war, which had brought him a great reputation and a knighthood but not much else. A toe in the manufacturing side of the industry was not an unwelcome idea to Cobham, and after a meeting with Hewitt he accepted the idea of an investment and a seat upon the Board of the infant company.

The next step was to produce the first of a series of draft prospectuses, and in this I was, of course, coached by Hewitt.

With Cobham and Hewitt energetically behind us, the venture was now beginning to achieve some momentum. It is necessary for those who wish to start a new company to have *some* money of their own, if only to pay the preliminary expenses; I had about a thousand pounds and Tiltman had rather less. Greatly daring, we now took an office at a rent of fifteen shillings a week in a building near the market in York, and here Tiltman set up a drawing board and a desk and commenced the design of the small monoplane. A name had to be given to the new company, of course; we considered a dozen alternatives and finally decided upon Airspeed, Ltd.

One of the first men that I approached to take an investment interest in Airspeed, Ltd. was Lord Grimthorpe. I could not have approached a better man. At that time Lord Grimthorpe was a relatively young man and a large landowner in the East Riding of Yorkshire; he was master of the local hounds and hunted twice a week in season; he was a keen performer on the Cresta Run, a pilot and the owner of a private aeroplane, and chairman of a large firm of motor car agents in London. It is fashionable today to disparage the part that the titled aristocracy can play in industry; I can only say that my experience is otherwise. Lord Grimthorpe became the first chairman of Airspeed, Ltd. and supported the company throughout its early financial difficulties to an extent which would have been a heavy burden to the wealthiest of men.

If Lord Grimthorpe was one of a long line of wealthy men who helped pre-war British industry to come into being, he was also one of the last, because death duties and high taxation have now so reduced the resources of these people that they can no longer function as they used to.

I think that by excessive taxation in the higher brackets the British people have destroyed a class of chairmen for small companies without whom much industry in Britain could hardly have come into being, and without whom fresh industry in England is unlikely to be initiated again.

The board of directors of Airspeed, Ltd. was now taking shape; in the draft prospectus of this time the tentative board consisted of Lord Grimthorpe, Sir Alan Cobham, Hewitt, Tiltman, and myself.

I now learned that there is only one way in which to find risk capital, and that is to go round asking people to invest. There is no royal road to risk capital, no tap that can be turned on by any bank,

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Miller

SIR ALAN COBHAM: Transition.

no agent who will serve a useful purpose. The man who believes in the company and wants to see it started must take the draft prospectus in his hand and go around to people that he thinks have money, generally total strangers and tough guys in business matters, and try to talk them into putting money into the new company. In 1931 one had to talk quite hard.

I had a friend in York whose unhappy business was to try to sell Rolls-Royce motor cars in that time of depression; I think he had a worse job than I had, but not much. The rebuffs that we both got were of much the same quality. My own routine was to go as inexpensively as possible to some city in the north of England, say Newcastle or Leeds, and go into conference with a local stockbroker who would give me names and details of wealthy people in the district who would be likely to invest.

This trying unremunerative work went on for two or three months during the winter of 1930-31, a period of travelling to bleak grey cities, of waiting for telephone calls in very cheap hotels, of frustrations and disappointments.

At the conclusion of this difficult time we arrived at the position when we had a number of potential subscribers for shares in the new company, and we had covered the area within a hundred miles of York as well as we were able. We had firm promises from members of the Board totalling about four thousand pounds. This situation could not be described as rosy, but having got so far there seemed nothing to be done but to issue the final prospectus and invitations to subscribe, and see what happened.

Accordingly we issued the final and formal prospectus for subscription. I forget how many days our potential shareholders were given in which to subscribe their money; as they didn't do it the point

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ONTARIO—Blue Cross Plan for Hospital Care, 135 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto 7. D. W. Ogilvie, Director. Tel. Walnut 4-3301.

QUEBEC—Quebec Hospital Service Association, 1200 St. Alexander Street, Montreal 2. E. Duncan Millican, President. Tel. UNiversity 6-4511.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Maritime Hospital Association, 110 MacBeath Avenue, Moncton, N.B. Ruth Cook Wilson, Executive Director. Tel. 9621.

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OFFICES ACROSS CANADA FROM COAST TO COAST

is only of an academic importance. As the days went on it became apparent that our issue was to be a failure, and the only bright spot in a grey scene was the arrival of Tom Laing.

Tom Laing was a man of about forty-five, a burly, cheerful individual who limped heavily upon a stick, the result of an aircraft crash.

His proposal was that his mother would invest a thousand pounds in the company and he would work for us as works' manager on a salary of three hundred a year, about the wage of a skilled woodworker or fitter in those days.

His proposal raised an important point of principle. Most industrialists would agree that it is thoroughly bad practice to sell jobs for capital. My experience has led me to believe, however, that this purist doctrine may need a good deal of qualification in the case of a hazardous, new venture.

The company held its first board meeting at the end of April, 1931. There were practically no subscribers for shares to report; the issue of the prospectus had been a complete fiasco. Apart from those of us who were intimately concerned with the venture, I do not think that five hundred shares were applied for. I think we had stated in the prospectus that we would not proceed unless we had applications for fifteen thousand pounds' worth of share capital; on that prospectus we could not proceed. The issue was a total failure.

This ought to have produced a state of gloom at our first board meeting. I can only remember a buoyant and a cheerful atmosphere. We had firm promises amongst ourselves for about five thousand pounds, and we set about considering what we could do with that.

I hope I did not talk my co-directors into going on; I do not think I did. So far as I remember it was Sir Alan Cobham who declared that this venture was too good a thing to let drop, who proclaimed his faith in us in a most tangible manner. At that time he was commencing a series of flying displays touring all the towns and cities of the British Isles, an organization which went by the name of National Aviation Day, Ltd. Sir Alan told the Board that he would need two large, ten-passenger aircraft for National Aviation Day specially designed for flying out of fields with a very short take-off run. If the Board decided to proceed with Airspeed, Ltd., he was prepared to order those two aircraft from us.

This is the seventh of nine excerpts from "Slide Rule: The Autobiography of an Engineer" by Nevil Shute, Coypright 1954 by Nevil Shute. Published by William Morrow and Company, Inc. and George J. McLeod Limited, Toronto. The eighth instalment will appear in next week's issue.

Current Account

How To Lose an Election

By Willson Woodside

OF ALL THE THINGS I learned in my venture in the Toronto-Trinity by-election, one stands out above all the others. This is that you cannot defeat Santa Claus without good organization. Had the Conservatives been able to set up an organization to bring out the vote on election day, and dragged—I hate to say it, but that's practically what you have to do—as few as nine additional supporters to each poll, we would have won. The Liberals had such an organization, with an inside worker and an outside worker at every poll. They got out the vote and won.

In comparison with this all-important operation, all the efforts of the candidates, and even the personality of the candidates, is unimportant. People do not come out and vote for your beautiful blue eyes. My name might just as well have been McGonigle, and Donald Carrick's name could have been Przedrzymirski, without much influencing the outcome. I doubt if a thousand people voted for me because I was Willson Woodside, though I think that many more intended to, or wouldn't have minded doing so, had the ballot box been brought around to their door.

Capital Press

J. W. PICKERSGILL, one of three ministers sent to "keep Trinity Liberal", said loss of the seat would discourage St. Laurent and might bring his resignation.

I know, or at least I think I do, because *I* went to their doors. With my wife and my eldest son Murray (16) and a personal friend to make a fourth, I called at 4,000 homes, representing about 12,000 voters out of some 34,000. With no more than a few dozen exceptions they were polite—and you have to remember that only five years ago this riding still had 6,400 Communist voters, with no reason to love me. In general, we were well received from the first, even when people didn't realize an election was on. And after the circulation of the Woodside family picture, the reception was downright friendly. More and more often we were recognized on the doorstep, and invited in. At only a single house was I told that Carrick had been there.

A family picture is, of course, an essential of any campaign. This one, with a handwritten message reproduced in facsimile on the back, was considered by local politicians to be a terrific success. It so worried Jack Pickersgill that he held it up before the vast audience of 70 people which came out to his meeting, and poured scorn on it—after doing the same for my article in SATURDAY NIGHT on going into politics.

This was one of the performances by the Liberals which unduly encouraged me. They had begun the campaign with a defensive slogan, "Keep Trinity Liberal", although they had had a comfortable majority in the two previous elections. They brought in three of their most important cabinet ministers, all potential successors to the Liberal leadership, and specially concerned with the New Canadian communities that make up a majority of the Trinity electorate: Pickersgill, Immigration and Citizenship; Martin, Health and Welfare; and Pearson, External Affairs.

Having in Carrick a candidate who, although as nice a fellow as you could care to meet, was utterly unknown in Trinity, the Liberals never had more than two ideas from the beginning. The first was to advertise his name and the second was to organize to get the vote out. Both required a heavy expenditure in money, but this was forthcoming. My own estimate is that the 1,300 votes by which they won cost them twenty dollars apiece in campaign expenditure.

I am quite sure, from comparing the

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EXECUTIVE
SELECTION
CONSULTANTS

size and number of their advertisements with mine, the number of their signs and the extent of their election-day organization, that they spent ~~over~~ three times as much as our side.

I first felt this keenly the day the Carrick signs suddenly appeared from one end of the Riding to the other. They had simply gone down to Massey-Harris, picked up a lot of strikers for a good day's pay, and told them to put up the signs, and no questions asked. So up the signs went, on hydro poles, trees, fences, everywhere. They were cheap and the photo was unflattering, but they were many.

A few were taken down by the hydro people and the police, or torn off their trees by indignant citizens. But most stayed up. My signs were handsomer but far fewer, and put up mainly by my two older sons, a friend of theirs, and one staunch supporter. The boys entered with zest into a clandestine and often nocturnal sign warfare, reconnoitering the Riding on their bikes and retaliating immediately when they found our ~~signs down.~~

The Liberals also placed large, expensive ads at once in all the ethnic newspapers. Quite dwarfing my modest advertisements, carefully prepared by ethnic newspaper friends, these ads merely stood on the St. Laurent record and presented the unfamiliar name of Carrick in heavy black type. I thought to the end that the effect of all the advertising of his name, with never a statement of policy from him and never a speech reported in the press, only intensified the questioning: *Who is Carrick?*

The answer is obvious to me now: Carrick was St. Laurent, by association. He was Liberalism, and if people didn't "Keep Trinity Liberal" terrible things might happen. They might lose the baby bonus and the old age pension and unemployment insurance. The argument, which I tried to press in the ethnic newspapers, that by voting for an opposition candidate in a by-election they would actually ensure better government than by adding another Liberal to a lop-sided majority, was apparently too subtle. It was a clear victory for the technique of the soap advertiser.

Believe me, you feel the competition of all the other criers who beset an urban population on its daily round, blaring at it from newspapers, and magazines, streetcar ads, radio and TV, when you are running a by-election. To make an impression on people already swamped by propaganda requires a big and expensive effort. The Liberals were prepared to make this effort; our side was not.

My confidence, as the election neared, that we could win in spite of all this, now seems little but naiveté. But I thought that *I* should know the temper of the Riding best, as I was calling with my family team on some 200 homes a night and getting a very friendly reception. I also thought that I was doing the one best thing to en-

make sure
your *mail*
is in time
for
their
Christmas!

Observe these simple precautions

1 All Mail for Local Delivery Should Be Posted by **DECEMBER 17th.**
2 Mail **Earlier** For Out-Of-Town Points—Ask your Postmaster for Dates.
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AVAILABLE IN CANADA FROM COAST TO COAST

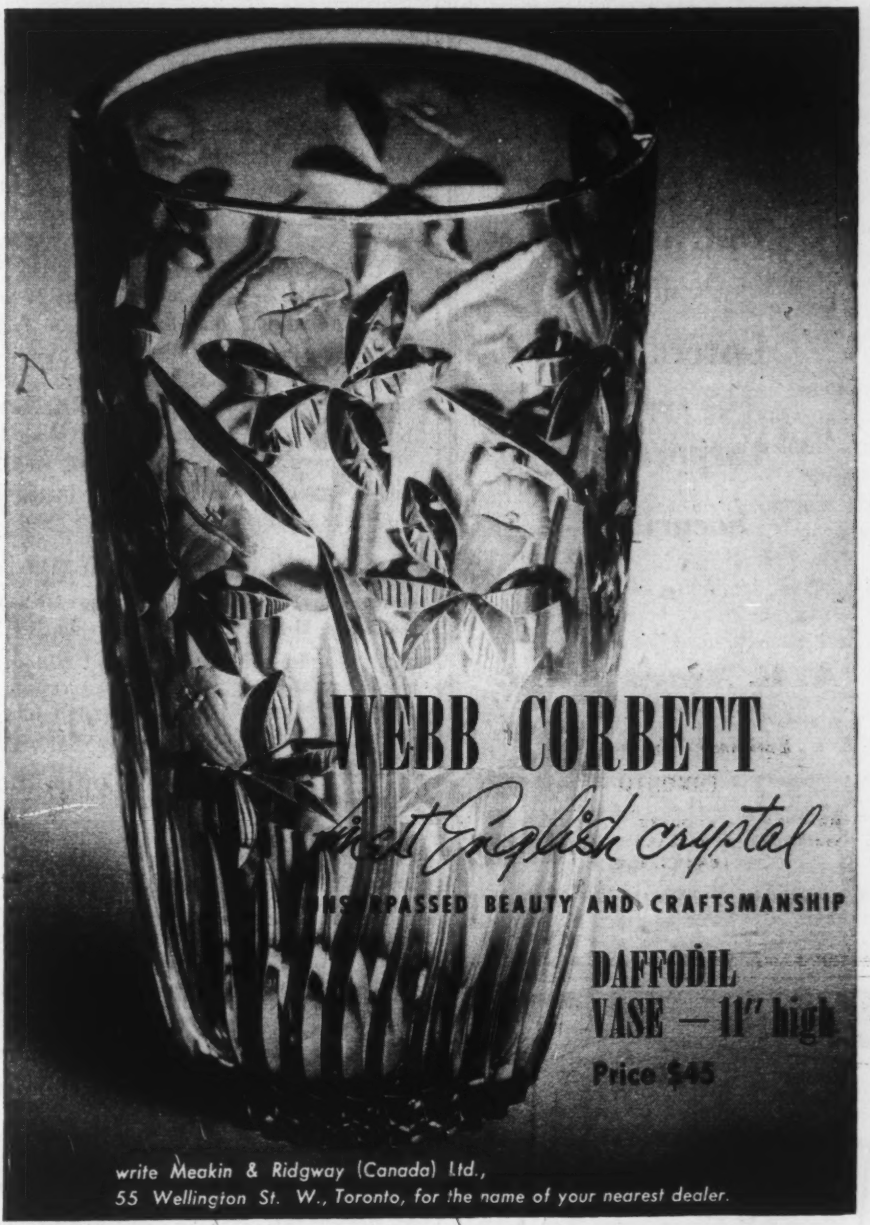
sure election: meeting the people. Perhaps that is the proper function of a candidate, but unless he has an organization behind him, identifying his supporters through a proper canvass of every polling subdivision and setting up an election-day machinery to get these supporters out, he is wasting his time.

This was a rather significant opportunity for the Conservative Party. At stake was a riding which was one of the chief centres in Canada of New Canadian political and publishing activity. A by-election provided an opportunity to bring in reinforcements to a weak Riding Association. Several other associations did rally strongly to my help; personal friends pitched in and worked their hearts out; party members, young and old, complete strangers to me, applied for duty. But there was no organizing hand. On the day of battle we were just a half-trained militia, manning half the stations, facing a professional army.

It was a victory of the big battalions. Don Carrick admitted afterwards, with a modesty which he will surely have to restrain, that "any good Liberal candidate could have won, with that organization". For our side, I remain convinced that organization, and only organization, could have won just as surely for us. Only think that, after all the years the Conservative Party has been in business in that district, there was no card index of known Party supporters, nor even a list of those who would put up signs, much less a body of active workers drawn from every corner of the Riding and from every ethnic group, prepared to get out the vote on their street on election day.

Such organization does not need to cost a lot of money. Ninety-five per cent of my help was voluntary, and more would have been forthcoming if there had been a framework in which to use it. The Conservatives, unless they are to wait like Micawber for something to turn up (in which case it might be the CCF), must take up the challenging task of reorganizing weak constituency associations. People who have always assumed that they performed their full democratic duty by voting every four years must ask themselves whether they shouldn't strengthen the base of our democratic structure by joining the party. Able and enthusiastic young people, of whom I met a surprising number during the campaign, must have their efforts directed by experienced, full-time organizers.

Then the party will be ready for the swing in national opinion when it comes. It wasn't much in evidence during this election. But it will come. The government may still present a benign aspect from a distance. Close up, its high pressure tactics and lavish use of party funds show the corruption of long years of power.



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HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

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Chess Problem

By "Centaur"

BLATERAL UNPINNING of the white Queen in the two-mover presents better opportunities than when diagonally projected. A. Ellerman has succeeded with a total of seven intervening squares in three long-range mates:

White: K on QR; Q on QKt; R on K4; Bs on QKt8 and KR7; Kts on QB3 and KKt8; P on KKt3. Black: K on KB4; Rs on KKt3 and KKt4; B on KB1; Kts on QB5 and KR4; Ps on Q2, KKt2 and KKt5. Mate in two.

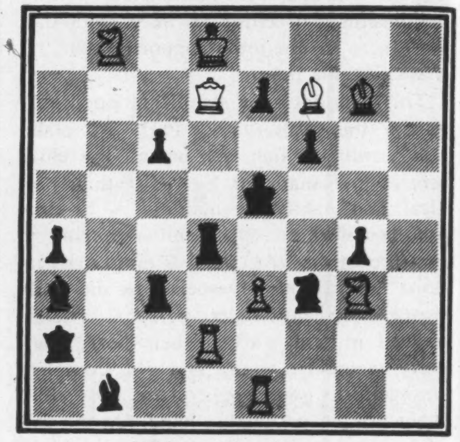
Key-move 1.R-K7, waiting. If Kt-Q3; 2.Q-B5 mate. If Kt-B3; 2.Q-B2 mate. If P-Q3; 2.Q-Kt1 mate.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 92.

Key-move 1.P-Q4, threatening 2.Kt-Q5 mate. If B-B3; 2.Q-B5 mate. If B-K3; 2.Q-K4 mate. If Kt(5)-B3; 2.QxR(3) mate. If Kt(2)-B3; 2.Q-Kt5 mate.

PROBLEM No. 93, by G. Cristoffanini.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in two.

• •

Oh My Papa!

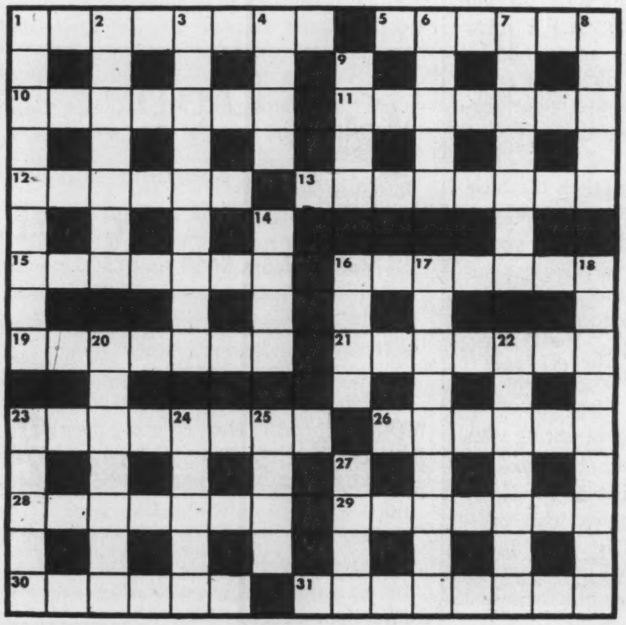
By Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. It takes an Irishman to learn about emulating 9. (8)
5, 25. What the unbiased brain surgeon may reveal. (2,4,4)
10. Has been done to a turn? (7)
11. "The soul of . . . , like a star, Beacons from the abode where the eternal are". (" . . . ", Shelley). (7)
12. The spouse that stayed at home? (6)
13. Cost of hiring a father? (8)
15. Surely it should grow in the evergreen forests of Russia. (7)
16. Mother reverts to French 9s. How electrifying! (7)
19. The kind of 24 a deaf-mute won't spread. (7)
21. Ceres' pipe? (7)
23. 1 across, 13 and 31 are, of each other. (8)
26. Is a B.A. with a boil out of place in Spain? (6)
28. Even a milkmaid must be a gold-digger to be able to do this! (7)
29. A prim age produced many a witty one. (7)
30. They are now dust or in bad shape, to say the least. (6)
31. One can't expect father to bear anyone in this state. (8)

DOWN

1. The daddy of them all. (9)
2. Swindled? How wick-ed! (7)
3. Are they told about the family tree? (9)
4. Dad's producing tots! (4)
6. No . . . is good news to the condemned man. (5)
7. A partlet should be cut up on one, no doubt. (7)
8. Can a saline sclution produce the solution? (5)
9. The titled gent. (4)
14. Joined Nelson as a singer, and made quite a stir. (4)
16. Scrape up more than you need. (4)
17. No, it repeatedly rises when under average. (9)
18. A vehicle backs up 98.6 degrees. (9)
20. A devil a use did I make of it. (7)
22. The cat undressed inside for entertainment. (7)
23. Confess, perhaps, but one can't let it out this way. (5)
24. See 19. (5)
25. See 5.
27. One brings it up in leap-frog. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Lifeless
5. See 30
10. Portico
11. Adapted
12. Evade
13. Loathsome
14. Sheep
16. See 21
18. Tusks
19. Pacer
21, 16. Target
22. Cupid
25. Readiness
27. Snore
28. Trivial
29. Imbrues
30, 5. Samuel Barber
31. Peerless

DOWN

1. Lappets
2. Furnace
3. Loire
4. Stoplight
6. Apathetic
7. Bottoms
8. Redress
9. Nana
15. Parricide
17. Turnstile
19. Pirates
20. Cranium
23. Procure
24. Dresses
26. Ella
27. Sober

(341)

Business

Calculating Income Tax: A Four-Country Study

By A. MILTON MOORE: PART II

ONCE IT IS KNOWN what components of income are subject to tax, the same three basic adjustments are made in calculating taxable income in Canada, the United States, Britain and Australia. Starting with gross receipts, deductions are allowed for the expenses incurred in earning the income. These are the regular expenses of the business firm or professional man (the doctor, lawyer, etc.) and the unavoidable expenses incurred by a wage-earner in carrying out his job, such as travelling expenses of the salesman, union dues, and special tools and clothing essential for the job. There is considerable variety in the deductions allowed in the four countries.

From this net income certain personal expenses are deductible. In Canada, the main personal items that may be claimed are charitable donations up to 10 per cent of net income and certain medical expenses over 3 per cent of net income, but not exceeding a maximum. Included in the medical expenses are sums paid on a person's behalf by such schemes as the Blue Cross. In Australia, a wider range of medical expenses is allowed and there is no minimum, but they must be paid out of a taxpayer's own pocket: sums paid by the government and other medical plans do not qualify, but the premiums for medical insurance are deductible. And, rather strangely, gifts to charitable organizations are allowed without limit, but gifts to churches and church schools do not qualify. Britain allows neither medical expenses nor charitable donations. In America, medical expenses in excess of 3 per cent of income may be deducted and premiums paid to Blue Cross and similar schemes may be counted, but payments on the taxpayer's behalf by such organizations may not. The American taxpayer may also deduct charitable donations up to 20 per cent of income or 30 per cent if the additional 10 per cent is made to churches, or approved educational organizations or hospitals. Also deductible are: interest on personal loans and interest on a mortgage on the taxpayer's house; the income taxes, personal and real property taxes, automobile licence fees and retail sales taxes paid to his state and municipality; alimony; and losses from theft, flood or fire not covered by insurance. If a person does not wish to itemize this long list of allowed deductions, he may take an alternative "standard deduction" of the lesser of 10 per cent of his income or $1,000. Since over 80 per cent of American taxpayers use the standard deduction, the complicated set of allowances has, in its effect, been transformed into an open-ended addition to the personal exemptions.

Unlike Canada and the United States, Britain and Australia grant a deduction for life insurance premiums; Australia also allows the deduction of funeral expenses of a dependent and the tuition fees of children attending school or university.

The third step in calculating the income subject to tax is the deduction of personal exemptions or the equivalent. So far as the amount of tax paid by the great bulk of taxpayers is concerned, this is the crucial provision of the law—his personal exemption. The height of the initial rate of tax in the schedule largely determines how much tax he must pay. Canada allows an exemption of $1,000 for single persons, $2,000 for married persons, $400 for each dependent child not eligible for family allowances and $150 for each child eligible for the allowance. America stands alone in not paying family allowances and the personal exemptions are lower—$600 for the taxpayer, $600 for his spouse and $500 for each additional dependent.

Britain allows exemptions of $330 for the single person, $578 for a man and his spouse and $234 for each dependent child without regard to eligibility for family allowance. However, the exemptions can be taken in computing "surtax" which applies to the higher incomes.

Australia has yet a different pattern. The taxpayer who has a dependent spouse or who hires a housekeeper to care for his dependents is allowed an exemption of $280 plus $168 for each child over sixteen and attending school and $168 for the first child and $112 for each additonal child under sixteen. The single man with no dependent is not granted a personal exemption. Instead, he pays no tax unless his income exceeds $280, but, if he earns more than this amount, his entire income is subject to tax. Similarly, the man with dependents deducts the allowed exemptions from his income; if the remainder is less than $280 he pays no tax, but if it exceeds $280 tax is payable on all the rest.

The United States courts have evolved a precise rule that gains or earnings must be "realized"—they must be received in money or money's worth—before they can be taxed. Commonwealth countries have much the same rule. The test rules out unconverted stock market profits and the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 42

Taxes On Personal Income

Married Taxpayer With Two Dependent Children

INCOME $	CANADA $	UNITED STATES $ (U.S.=Cdn.$)	UNITED KINGDOM $ (£U.K.=$2.75 Cdn.)	AUSTRALIA $ (£A.=$2.15 Cdn.)	JAPAN $ (360 Yen=Cdn.$)
1000				7	120
1500			15	49	301
2000			93	118	694
2500	30		212	209	731
3000	105	60	367	320	957
5000	453	420	1067	949	1943
10000	1582	1372	3875	3250	4698
15000	3240	2616	7263	6254	7729
20000	5375	4124	11063	9466	10979
30000	10010	7918	19338	16283	14701
50000	21099	18294	37907	30223	30478
100000	52869	51192	85407	64838	62979
200000	125504	131682	180407	135215	127979

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Ltd.

Noranda Mines, Limited

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, Canadian Funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited, payable December 15th to Shareholders of record November 19th, 1954.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. WINDELER
Secretary

TORONTO, Ontario
November 11th, 1954.

Gold & Dross

By W. P. Snead

Upper Canada

I AM *holding* 1,000 *shares of Upper Canada Mines, for which I paid* $1.75. *Would you advise holding it in the hopes of getting my money back?—D. A. B., Ottawa.*

The problems that beset the gold mining industry in this period of high costs are well illustrated by the succeeding balance sheets of Upper Canada Mines. Net profits have decreased sharply each year since 1951, when $264,292 was reported, to $193,182 in 1952 and $147,286 last year.

While tonnage milled increased to 147,259 tons in the first nine months of this year from the 134,306 tons in the same period of 1953, the increase in the recovery from $1,255,148 to $1,231,492 promises net profits about equal to those of last year.

This rather discouraging outlook has been reflected in the price of the stock which, after the retreat from the high of $1.67 in January to a low of $1.01 in June, now stands at $1.16.

In reviewing the price action of the stock over the past few years, it is noted that the difference between the yearly highs and lows has been 65 cents in 1952, 75 cents in 1953 and 66 cents so far this year.

While no reports have been received as to any results obtained from the outside exploration program, it is possible that speculative interest might return to the stock if news were available. Should it spark an advance to around $1.70, consideration should be given to disposing of your holding. Meanwhile at the present price, the stock appears to be about in line with the break-up value of the company.

Pato Consolidated

I BOUGHT 100 *shares of Pato Consolidated Gold Dredging at $3.25. I would like to get the most out of it if I could. Would you please give me your advice?—J. H., Vancouver.*

This company, which operates six dredges in Colombia, South America, is one of the few gold companies to show an increase in earnings in this distressed industry.

Due to the acquisition of the total assets and undertakings of Nechi Consolidated Dredging Limited, processing operations for the first three months of the year were almost double those of the same period in the previous year, with 6,287,100 cu. yd. being treated. Ore reserves were also substantially increased and are now shown at 118,392,000 cu. yd. At the present rate of processing, these should be sufficient to maintain production and revenue for a good many years, if present operating conditions can be maintained.

For 1953, the net profits were shown at $3,139,464 or 90 cents a share as compared with 80 cents per share in 1952.

As indicated by the declaration of a bonus dividend of 40 cents, operations have been more profitable this year. The dividend declarations for 1954 totalled 75 cents as compared with the 50 cents paid in 1953. On the present market price of $6.00, this represents a yield of 12½ per cent.

The problem of whether to sell or hold this stock must be considered from two aspects. First of all, in the advance of the stock from $3.25 to $6.00 you have had a capital appreciation of almost 100 per cent. While the stock could conceivably advance still further, possibly to around $7.50, it would appear worthwhile to consider taking your gain if trading profits are your main objective.

On the other hand, if the stock is held for income purposes, you have a situation offering a yield of more than 20 per cent on your original investment. The sound financial position of the company warrants the opinion that good earnings can be expected for quite some time ahead and it appears that the stock should be held.

Thrift Stores

I HAVE *been advised that Thrift Stores is a good investment. Will you please publish your opinion?—D. M. B., Toronto.*

This company, whose stores are mainly located in the Montreal area, has successfully followed the "supermarket" trend of the food chains.

Since control of the business changed hands in 1948, the success of the aggressive policy provided by the new management has been measured in the advance of net profits from $82,508 in 1949 to $590,350 reported in March of this year.

This has also been reflected in the rise in the price of the stock from its 1951 low of 10¾ to this year's high of 35½.

Like most of the food chains, Thrift has followed the practice of leasing stores rather than tying-up large amounts of capital in real estate. Considering the present high costs of building, which call for high rentals, this procedure has much to recommend it, for the capital of the company is directed towards its business of merchandising. It also has the drawback that, should sales volume decline or profit margins narrow, the high rentals set by contract could produce a drastic reversal in the course of net profits.

The extended advance in the stock, which has brought the yield down to around 4 per cent on the present dividend rate, appears to have discounted much of the progress of the company in its more than tripling in value.

At the present price and yield, the stock does not appear to be too attractive for investment purposes and with higher yields available in top-grade preferred stocks, the purchase of Thrift should be deferred until a lower price affords a yield of 5½ per cent or better.

Shawinigan

I HOLD *a small amount of Shawinigan Water & Power Company shares, purchased earlier this year at 41. In view of their rise in price to 54, I am wondering whether I should take my profit or continue to hold them as an investment. —C. B., Montreal.*

Shawinigan has been one of the star attractions of the Industrial market. It has long been placed in the "growth stock" category and the changing picture the company has presented over the last decade has certainly warranted this classification.

While it originally was a power company operating as a public utility, the steady acquisition of various companies and interests (ranging from the chemical field, including petrochemicals in association with British American Oil, to the metallurgical field with titanium and stainless steel) has changed the profile of the company so much that it might almost be considered a chemical company with its own power sources.

The heavy demands for capital for the $50 million expansion program, scheduled in the 1954-57 period, have forced the company to limit dividends to $1.45, which affords a yield of only 2.8 per cent at present prices. Buyers have been impressed by the steady uptrend and gross operating revenue from $24.7 million in 1948 to $38.8 million in 1953 and $32.6 million for the first nine months of this year. Also, the protracted rise in the price of the stock has been of more interest than dividends.

The low earnings per share and the low yield place the stock now in a speculative bracket and buyers are now obviously more interested in capital gain, or the hope of it, than anything else.

Reviewing the market action of the

Canadian
Government and Municipal
Financial Statistics
Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

A Service

for Investors

The November 1954 edition of our booklet "Canadian Government and Municipal Financial Statistics" is a convenient summary of the financial position of Canada, its ten provinces and sixteen of its largest cities.

The booklet contains for each government concerned a detailed financial statement based on the latest available data, together with a summary of statistics for the past ten years. Statements comparing the statistics of the provinces and of the cities are also given.

Copies of this booklet are available, and will be forwarded promptly on request to any of our offices.

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Suggestions

HIGHBALL—1 jigger Southern Comfort, ice, fill with plain or sparkling water, cola or your favourite mixer. Twist of lemon.

OLD FASHIONED—1 jigger Southern Comfort. 2 cubes of ice. Twist of lemon. Dash of Angostura Bitters. Dash of Soda or Water. Garnish with slice of orange, and cherry. (No sugar).

SCARLETT O'HARA — 1 jigger Southern Comfort, ⅔ jigger of cranberry juice or ⅓ jigger grenadine. ⅓ jigger fresh lime juice. Fine ice, shake well, strain, serve.

Southern Comfort is now sold in Canada at your local liquor store.

stock, it is worth noting that a long period of action within a narrow range has preceded each strong upward move. For three years prior to 1949, the price seesawed between 20 and 26½; then an extended uptrend carried the price to a high of 47¼ in 1952. Another long period within a broader range, which saw the stock move between a low of 36¼ and 48, continued until May and now, after a period of accumulation near 50, the price has again advanced to a high of 54½.

With New York providing very strong leadership for industrial stocks, in a manner reminiscent of 1929, it appears that Shawinigan might be carried higher, possibly near the 60 mark.

Retention of your stock, at this point, seems advisable but a "stop loss" order should be maintained about 2 points below the highs reached on this advance to protect your capital gain.

Chromium Mining

I HOLD 100 *shares of Chromium Mining & Smelting at* $8.00. *Do you think it will ever sell at that price again? —L. M., Montreal.*

The annual report of this company, released recently, for the year ended April 30, does not show an inspiring picture. A deficit in working capital, in excess of current liabilities over current assets, of $467,154 is shown. In addition to the funded debt of $2,525,000, a bank loan of $3,789,215 is noted. All of this, including the operating loss of $349,269, is reflected in the recent low of $1.50.

While the company has obtained a contract from the U.S. Government for treatment of a tonnage of Government-owned ore and concentrate, the general appearance of the company seems to warrant "No" as an answer to your question.

Western Leaseholds

I BOUGHT *shares of Western Leaseholds Limited at $10 a share. Their present price is around $4.00. Would you advise holding them?—F. S. B., Sudbury.*

In common with the shares of all the western oil companies, Western Leaseholds has declined from the speculative heights of the 1952 oil boom to a level that more reasonably appraises the value of the company.

With the annual report for the year ending September 30 not due until January, any estimate of the value of the company from the obsolete figures available would be unreliable, but it appears that the present market price of $4.10 is placing a conservative value upon the oil reserves, land, and income-producing ability of the company under present conditions. From the meagre amount of information available, it appears that oil reserves and production income should show an improvement over 1953, and the drilling reports indicate that gas reserves have been expanded considerably this year.

With the speculative bubble, which carried so many western oil stocks to ridiculous heights, burst and the hopes of large production profits dimmed by the lack of markets, it appears now that western oil companies should be evaluated only on their "long pull" prospects.

The Trans Mountain pipeline is operating at a low percentage of its capacity, due to conditions whereby tankers can deliver oil to Pacific Coast ports at prices cheaper than Canadian crude can be delivered by pipeline. Drilling activity in the Rocky Mountain region of the United States, which includes the States of Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado, has been stimulated by new pipeline construction. Both of these factors would seem to indicate that there is little prospect of Canadian crude moving southward over the border, and thus the western situation appears likely to remain static.

Certainly, no great public enthusiasm for oil shares will be generated until some promise of profits is in sight. The general lack of quarterly reports and the "bare bones" annual reports of many companies have also contributed their share in discouraging investors.

Western Leaseholds might be a good company to invest in at this time. I don't know. I can only guess as to whether the company made a profit or operated at a loss this year. The best measure is still the stock market, but at the present price it appears to be more of a buy than a sale.

In Brief

I HOLD *shares in Boston Creek Mining. I noticed that a gold find has been reported in Boston Township and am wondering if my shares might be of any value.—J. T. A., Bracebridge, Ont.*

Boston Creek "went dry" years ago.

WHAT SHOULD *I do with shares of West Red Lake?—T. C. N., Montreal.*

Frame them.

I HOLD *shares of Western Ashley. Should I hold or sell?—J. R. B., Toronto.*

Sell.

HAVE SHARES *of Angelus Petroleums any value?—J. A. J., Regina.*

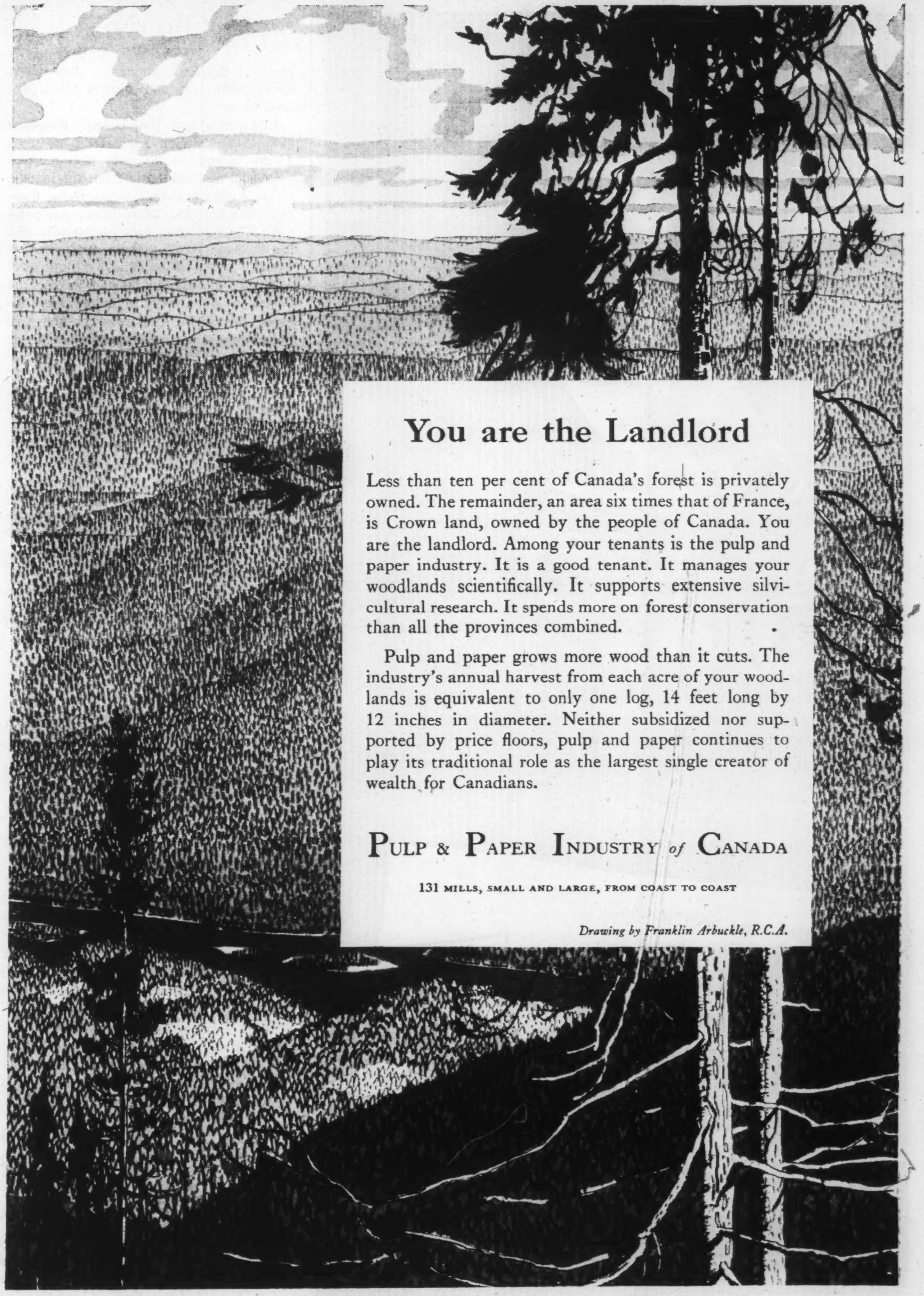
Offered at 10 cents without a bid.

WHAT ARE *the prospects for Trans-Northern Nickel & Copper Mines?—F. M. R., Sudbury.*

Wallpaper.

I BOUGHT *Cronin Babine at 15 cents and it has since declined. What are the chances of recuperating my loss?—J. K. F., Kitimat, BC.*

Slim. The property has been idle since 1952.



You are the Landlord

Less than ten per cent of Canada's forest is privately owned. The remainder, an area six times that of France, is Crown land, owned by the people of Canada. You are the landlord. Among your tenants is the pulp and paper industry. It is a good tenant. It manages your woodlands scientifically. It supports extensive silvicultural research. It spends more on forest conservation than all the provinces combined.

Pulp and paper grows more wood than it cuts. The industry's annual harvest from each acre of your woodlands is equivalent to only one log, 14 feet long by 12 inches in diameter. Neither subsidized nor supported by price floors, pulp and paper continues to play its traditional role as the largest single creator of wealth for Canadians.

PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY *of* CANADA

131 MILLS, SMALL AND LARGE, FROM COAST TO COAST

Drawing by Franklin Arbuckle, R.C.A.

This is the Scotch! Soft, gentle, golden-hued . . . light. Have you tried it?
Since 1746
WHITE HORSE
of course!
Distilled, blended and bottled in Scotland
Available in various bottle sizes
W-614M
The Old Blend Whisky of the White Horse Cellar
White Horse Distillers Ltd.

Income Tax

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 37

like and has implications for such things as payments into and receipts from pension plans.

In Canada and the United Kingdom alimony and similar payments are treated as the income of the wife who receives them and are deductible from the income of the paying husband. In Australia, however, alimony and maintenance payments are tax-free in the hands of the wife and the husband is allowed no deduction for them.

Britain includes in taxable income the largest single source of non-money income; the person who owns the house he lives in must include its net rental value, which is set for tax purposes every five years.

The American notion of income includes all realized additions to a person's net worth; capital gains are simply a particular type of income. In the Commonwealth countries, following British tradition, income consists of the gains won by following an employment or profession and the carrying on of a business or trade and capital gains are casual profits.

The principal difference is that in the Commonwealth capital gains are tax-free while in America they are taxed, but, so long as the capital asset has been held at least six months, the maximum rate is 25 per cent.

Is the income earned by a married man his income alone or is it the joint income of himself and his wife? This depends upon the test used. If the act of earning is stressed, the income is entirely the husband's. But if reference is made to enjoyment of the income then it seems logical to regard the husband's earnings as the joint income of a married couple. The United States adopted the latter approach in 1948. As a consequence, a married man is permitted to divide his income in half, calculate tax on the half and multiply by two to arrive at the tax liability of himself and his spouse. The effect is to cut in half the impact of the graduation in rates—a $10,000 income pays more tax than two $5,000 incomes because each additional $2,000 or so is subject to a higher rate than the one before it.

Only Canada and Australia allow income to be averaged over a number of years for tax purposes; in Australia the privilege is available only to farmers and in Canada to farmers and fishermen.

Although neither Britain nor the United States has a general scheme for averaging, in common with the other two countries they have been obliged to establish averaging devices for certain lump-sum payments such as authors' royalties.

This is the second of two articles. Mr. Moore is a Research Associate for the Canadian Tax Foundation.

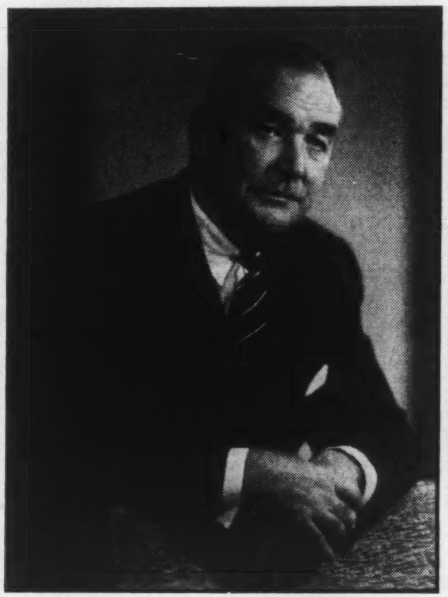
Who's Who in Business

Developing a Nation

By John Irwin

AN ESSENTIAL part of a nation's development is the mechanism for the provision and distribution of issues of securities. As far as Canada is concerned, an integral part of this mechanism is the work done by companies such as the Dominion Securities Corpn. Limited which conducts a high-grade investment business in bonds, stocks and other corporate securities.

Its president is Geoffrey Edmund Phipps, a tall (6 feet, 1 inch) friendly man, with a pleasant voice and a relaxed manner, who has been with the firm since 1922 when he joined as a junior "on the, then, good salary of $40 a month". With a neatly clipped moustache and slightly greying hair, he has the bearing of a guardsman. As a matter of fact one of his early ambitions was to join the Regular Army, for a grandfather was a colonel in the British Army during the Fenian Raids in the middle of the last century, "but the ambition was discouraged by my parents".



Ashley & Crippen

GEOFFREY E. PHIPPS

Born at Revelstoke, BC, in May, 1904, one of seven children of the late A. E. Phipps, a former president and general manager of the Imperial Bank, he was educated at Trinity College, Port Hope, Ontario, and started work at the age of 18. On his way to the presidency (appointed July 1, 1953) he served in all departments of the organization and has been a director for ten years. "Perhaps my several years as a salesman were the most interesting, exhilarating and most rewarding. I really have had a lot of fun out of my work," he says.

He conducts the affairs of his organization (325 employees in its eleven offices from coast to coast, three branches in the USA and an office in London, England) from a highly polished mahogany desk in a modern fifth floor office of a downtown Toronto bank building. Dominion Securities Corpn. Limited is a member of the Toronto, Montreal, Canadian and American Stock Exchanges.

With his wife, the former Eileen Morgan of Niagara-on-the-Lake, whom he married in 1927, he lives in a comfortable house in Forest Hill Village (part of Metropolitan Toronto). He admits being fond of his garden but prefers to "supervise the expert gardening of my wife". For recreation at home he may watch a "good sporting event" on television, or settle down with a couple of detective stories "which are easy to read and don't require any real thinking".

His main hobby is photography. "Canada is a wonderful country for color photography and I have made a pleasant personal collection of 35mm. color stills of interesting places and events I have seen on my travels." He prefers to travel by air. A recent trip was a nine-week holiday "which turned into business" tour of Europe during which he visited Holland, Germany, Switzerland, France, England and Scotland. "It was hectic but enjoyable."

He is a member of several clubs including the Toronto Hunt, Cricket and the Badminton and Racquet ("I used to play a lot of badminton") in Ontario and the Coral Beach in Bermuda. He enjoys an occasional round of golf, which he plays "for fun" from a handicap around 16.

A former vice-president of the Canadian Club, he is also an active member of the Board of Trade.

As an "insider" in the financial world, Mr. Phipps's views on the market are valuable. "Barring some unforeseen upheaval," he says, "the prices of bonds, which had a substantial rise this year, should remain at around the present level for some time. It is difficult to make a long-range forecast, but all signs, for the immediate future at least, show that interest rates will continue at or very near the prevailing figures."

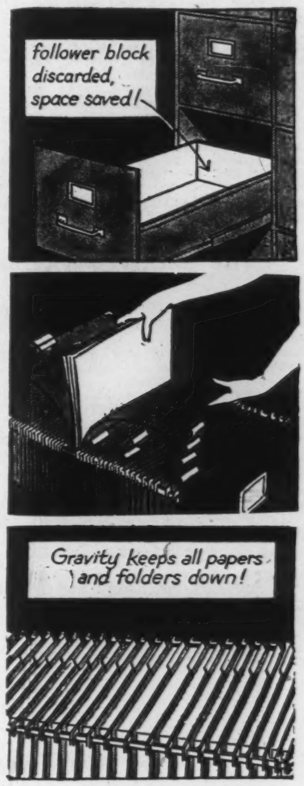
Cut Filing Costs

with

Oxford

PENDAFLEX

HANGING FOLDERS


follower block discarded, space saved!
Gravity keeps all papers and folders down!

Files that have tabs visible *all* the time make it easy to put your finger on the *right* one in a flash! The PENDAFLEX system of hanging folders and adjustable tabs, cuts filing costs by 20 to 25%, and enables you to redirect saved labor into other more useful channels. No new drawers are required to install PENDAFLEX — the ultimate in systematic filing.

"GET IT FROM YOUR DEALER"

THE

LUCKETT
LOOSE LEAF
LIMITED

MAKERS OF

LUCKETT'S STERLING LINE

11 CHARLOTTE ST., TORONTO
Montreal • Winnipeg • Vancouver

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

AND WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARIES

Annual Report of Board of Directors For The Year Ended August 31, 1954

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

Herewith is submitted on behalf of the Board of Directors the Consolidated Balance Sheet of your Company and its Wholly Owned Subsidiaries showing Assets and Liabilities at the end of its fiscal year, August 31, 1954, together with the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Earned Surplus for the year.

An examination of the books and accounts of the Company has been made by your auditors, Messrs. Ernst & Ernst, and their report is attached.

All plants and properties of your company have been maintained in good condition and the sum of $330,645.62 has been added to Allowances for Depreciation which now stand at $5,960,450.64.

Raw material and manufactured goods inventories have been taken with our usual care and have been priced at the lower of cost or market.

All our research and product development resources are being maintained in full activity with our world-wide affiliations, and improvements in present lines and the introduction of new products go on with increased emphasis year by year. Our new and revolutionary decorative development, Applikay, for interior use with Super Kem-Tone, is now being introduced to the Canadian market with encouraging success.

During the year a new paint warehouse was built on our Leslie Street property in the City of Toronto, and a warehouse and office building was constructed at Burlington, Ontario, and occupied on a long-lease basis to house the office and warehousing facilities of our Green Cross Insecticide Division. These additional facilities were necessitated by the continued growth and expansion of our operations in Ontario.

We have purchased 12 acres of desirable land in Ville LaSalle, near Montreal, and are now constructing on this site one of the largest warehouses in Canada exclusively devoted to paints and varnishes and allied products. When completed this and the Ontario buildings will have added floor space totalling 160,000 square feet to our previous post-war developments, and plans are in preparation for further expansion in Western Canada.

As a result of expenditures connected with this programme, together with increased inventory values and larger customer outstandings, our bank indebtedness increased during the year to $1,517,444.10.

Our sales volume for the year just closed was on a parity with the previous year thus making total sales for these two years the highest on record for the Company. The result was contributed to by our regular branded lines, by increased consumer demand for our Kem products, Green Cross Insecticides and our many other activities.

Profit figures for the year amounted, before income taxes, to $2,710,744.91 as compared with $2,690,515.86 for the previous year, and after tax deductions to $1,422,676.79 as against $1,195,095.02 for the year ended August 31, 1953.

The net earnings figure worked out at $41.11 on the Preferred Stock, and after the regular 7% dividend thereon to $5.25 per share on the Ordinary Stock as compared with $4.24 in the previous year.

During the year Dividends paid to Shareholders amounted to $590,516.00, an increase of $67,416.00 on the Ordinary shares of the Company.

Total Current Assets of the Company as shown on the Consolidated Balance Sheet amounted to $16,568,267.21 and Current Liabilities at $6 993,841.71, leaving a balance of Net Current Assets amounting to $9,574,425.50.

The Earned Surplus of the Company and its Wholly Owned Subsidiaries at August 31, 1954 amounted to $10,171,291.72, an increase of $832,160.79 during the year.

We are happy to extend our grateful thanks to our staff everywhere for for faithful service and support given during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

Montreal, Que.
November 11, 1954.

A. W. STEUDEL
Chairman.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED AND WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARIES
AUGUST 31, 1954

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash on hand	$ 25,160.00	
Trade accounts receivable less allowance for doubtful accounts	6,697,472.44	
Other accounts receivable	171,451.29	
Inventories of raw materials and supplies, in process and finished merchandise at the lower of cost or market prices	9,101,823.13	
Insurance, taxes, and other expense prepaid	350,812.70	
Advertising stock, stationery and other supplies	221,547.65	$16,568,267.21
INVESTMENT AND OTHER ASSETS		
Investment in partly owned subsidiary companies not consolidated	$ 26,393.95	
Capital stock of affiliated company — at cost	200,000.00	
Sundry accounts receivable, including $1,577.98 owing by shareholders	93,159.44	319,553.39
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Land, buildings, machinery and equipment—generally at cost	$ 8,675,624.80	
Less allowances for depreciation	5,960,450.64	2,715,174.16
INTANGIBLE ASSETS		
Formulae, trade marks and goodwill		5,536,538.67
		$25,139,533.43

LIABILITIES, CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS

CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Bank overdrafts (net)	$ 1,517,444.10	
Trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,393,815.81	
Owing to affiliated company	18,166.81	
Income and other taxes—estimated	1,064,414.99	$ 6,993,841.71
RESERVE FOR ALLOWANCES TO RETIRED EMPLOYEES		20,000.00
CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS		
Capital stock:		
Seven percent cumulative preferred par value $100.00 per share		
Authorized—40,000 shares		
Outstanding—34,600 shares	$ 3,460,000.00	
No par value ordinary		
Authorized—225,000 shares		
Outstanding—224,720 shares	4,494,400.00	
Earned surplus	10,171,291.72	18,125,691.72
		$25,139,533.43

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD.
V. M. DRURY, Director
J. A. SIMARD, Director

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS AND EARNED SURPLUS
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED AND WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARIES
YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 1954

PROFIT AND LOSS

Profit from operations for the year, before provisions for depreciation and other items show below		$ 3,503,656.14
Other income:		
Dividends received on capital stock of unconsolidated subsidiaries and affiliate		73,980.46
		$ 3,577,636.60
Other deductions:		
Interest on bank loans	$226,997.41	
Allowances paid to retired employees	89,671.75	
Legal fees	10,106.45	
Remuneration of executive officers and directors' fees	209,470.46	
Provision for depreciation	330,645.62	866,891.69
Profit Before Taxes on Income		$ 2,710,744.91
Taxes on income for the year — estimated		1,288,068.12
Net Profit		$ 1,422,676.79

EARNED SURPLUS

Balance at September 1, 1953		$ 9,339,130.93
Add net profit for the year		1,422,676.79
		$10,761,807.72
Deduct:		
Dividends paid during the year:		
Preferred—$7.00 per share	$242,200.00	
Ordinary—$1.55 per share	348,316.00	590,516.00
Balance at August 31, 1954		$10,171,291.72

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS,
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its wholly-owned subsidiary companies as of August 31, 1954, and the related statements of consolidated profit and loss and surplus for the year then ended, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the attached balance sheet and statements of profit and loss and surplus are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its wholly-owned subsidiaries at August 31, 1954, and the consolidated results of their operations for the year ended, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year and as shown by the books of the companies.

In accordance with the provisions of The Companies' Act (1934), we report that earnings of subsidiary companies not consolidated are reflected in the accompanying financial statements only to the extent of dividends received.

Montreal, October 25, 1954.

ERNST & ERNST

Insurance

Valuable Papers

By William Sclater

FOR PURPOSES of insurance, the term "valuable papers" includes, but is not limited to: written, printed, or otherwise inscribed documents and records, including books, maps, films, drawings, abstracts, deeds, mortgages and manuscripts. It does not mean money or securities.

This insurance can be written on a blanket basis for actual cash value or cost to repair or replace, or it can be written on a specific basis, which means an agreed amount for each item as listed.

Perils insured against are all risks of direct physical loss of, or damage to, the property covered. The exclusions are loss or damage due to wear and tear, gradual deterioration, vermin or inherent vice; to any dishonest, fraudulent or criminal act by any Assured, and the usual war and civil commotion clauses. Provision is made, under the conditions of the policy, for the use of a competent and disinterested appraiser and a mutually-agreed or court-appointed umpire to settle the amount of loss in the event of dispute.

An important feature of this insurance has to do with the receptacle in which the valuable papers are kept. In the application form, full particulars must be given concerning the make of safe and the Underwriters' Laboratories label it has. If it is an unlabelled safe of metal, the thickness of its walls must be stated.

An automatic extension to the insurance is provided, with a limit of liability, when the valuable papers and records are being conveyed outside the premises and while temporarily within other premises, except for storage. The insurance applies also when the valuable papers or records are being removed to and while at a place of safety because of imminent danger of loss or damage and while being returned from that place, provided written notice is given the insurers within ten days thereafter.

Where there may be question of value, such as in a historical document or manuscript, it may be advisable to have a value determined, when the policy is written, for an agreed amount. This is, in fact, an advisable procedure to follow in case of any property where the value is debatable.

Inquiries

Questions from readers: How is fire insurance affected if a person leaves his house empty for six weeks or so with the oil furnace on and a neighbor keeping an eye on it? The answer is that policies covering dwellings having hydrant protection should be endorsed granting permission to keep the house unoccupied as occasion may require. If the dwelling is unprotected (no hydrants in the area), then it is necessary to obtain a permit from the insurance company for the period the dwelling will be vacant, or unoccupied. See your agent.

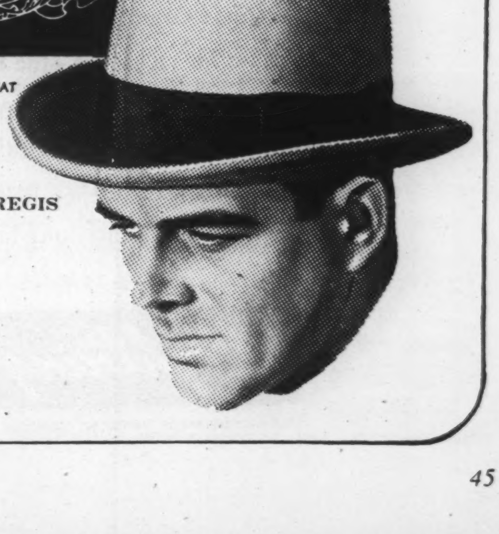
Is flood insurance available on private dwellings in the Toronto area? It is available, but not in low-lying areas susceptible to flood. In high level areas in the preferred risk class of one or two-family dwellings, where danger of flood is remote, it is obtainable at a rate of ten cents per $100. additional to the combined fire and supplemental contract rate. Where there is real danger of flood the rate would be so costly as to make it prohibitive.

Is the cost of reconditioning a car after flood damage covered by auto insurance? This cost, which may vary from $200 to $1,000 if there is no body or structural damage to the car, is covered by the Comprehensive section of an auto policy. It would be covered under Miscellaneous Perils too, if the owner had this coverage.

The details of veterans' insurance are available at any DVA office. Dec. 31, 1954 is the final date for application by veterans discharged before Dec. 31, 1944; for those discharged at other times application may be made at any time up to ten years from the date of discharge. Unused re-establishment credits may be used to purchase this insurance up to Jan. 1, 1960, or 15 years from the date of discharge.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES ACT 1932

Certificate of Registry No. C-1528 has been issued authorizing the Union Reinsurance Company of Zurich, Switzerland, to transact in Canada the business of Personal Accident Insurance, provided in connection with a policy of automobile insurance insuring against liability for bodily injuries, limited to expenses incurred arising from bodily injuries suffered by driver and passengers and resulting from the ownership or operation of an automobile, Automobile Insurance, Employers' Liability Insurance and Public Liability Insurance in addition to Fire Insurance, Inland Transportation Insurance, Personal Property Insurance, Real Property Insurance and, in addition thereto, Civil Commotion Insurance, Earthquake Insurance, Falling Aircraft Insurance, Hail Insurance, Impact by Vehicles Insurance, Limited or Inherent Explosion Insurance, Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, Water Damage Insurance and Windstorm Insurance, limited to the insurance of the same property as is insured under a policy of fire insurance of the company, for which it is already registered, limited to the business of reinsurance only.



the crest of popularity!

THE MARK OF THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS HAT

STETSON

STETSON ST. REGIS

More people wear Stetson Hats than any other brand. The reason is simple — year after year, Stetsons offer *most* in quality, style, craftsmanship and all those other things that represent VALUE. There's a ninety year reputation back of every Stetson Hat. From $8.95.

Also tops: STETSON MILLINERY — at Canada's leading salons

Merry Christmas - 1938

SIXTEEN YEARS ago everything about this jacket was new. It looked new, it felt new, it smelled new, and to "Gramps" it was just about the finest gift he could have received.

Through the years this jacket became a hunting jacket, a fishing jacket, an around-the-house jacket, and a sentimental favourite with its proud owner. But it aged, as jackets must.

Perhaps "Gramps" should have discarded it years ago, but he didn't. He could still do his jacket up—the Lightning fastener still worked, although the odd rip cancelled out some of its warmth.

But this Christmas "Gramps" is getting a new jacket. This one, too, has a Lightning fastener—so both he and the thoughtful giver will know that this marks the start of another long-lasting friendship.

Lightning the original zipper that always works

founded in 1925 by the inventor of the zipper, the late Dr. Gideon Sundback.

LIGHTNING FASTENER CO. LIMITED. ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

women

Arnott & Rogers

SHORT *evening gown, with a simple top that contrasts sharply with the sidewise swish of the skirt, designed by Marie-Paule of Montreal and made from Bruck's black peau de soie.*

Conversation Pieces:

IT ISN'T ENOUGH for Royalty to be smiling, tireless, dedicated, and dressed by Hartnell. They are supposed to be ubiquitous as well.

There were indignant protests from Brooklyn, for instance, because Queen Mother Elizabeth didn't make an appearance in the Home of the Dodgers during her American visit. On the Canadian side, too, there were suggestions that Her Majesty might do well to include Quebec and possibly the Maritimes and the West Coast in her Canadian itinerary. Royalty, in the public mind, is a sort of function of state that should be available wherever people are ready to spring to their feet for the National Anthem. It is a crushing responsibility, especially when you add to the duties of state the awful weight of the functions. To misquote Dr. Johnson, the remarkable thing about Royalty isn't that it does it at all, but that it does it so well.

WHILE WE ARE on the subject of national anthems, how many people do you know who can sing the first verse of "O Canada" right through?

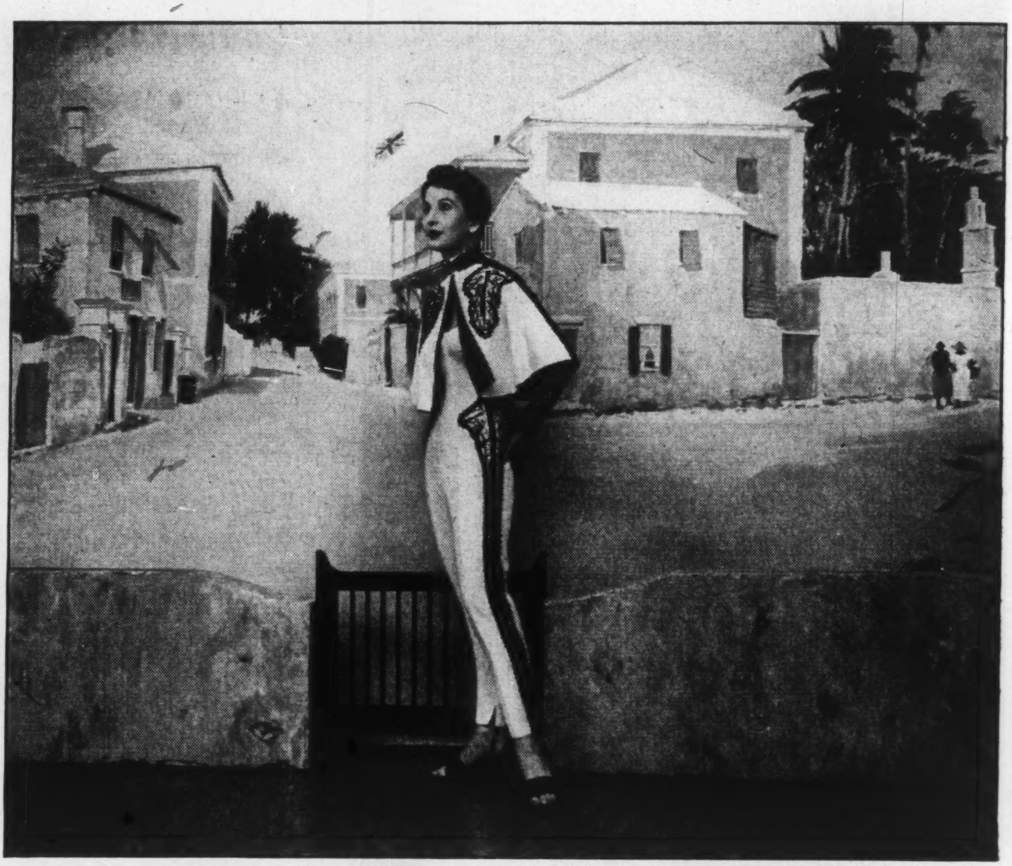
Actually there are three versions of "O Canada". Some Canadians know the first line of all three, but very few have mastered the first verse of any one of them. So most of us fill in sotto voce with da-de-da-de-da then come out swellingly with "O Canada" on the refrain. This is the sort of thing that makes people wonder about us. It may be borrowing trouble but we can't help speculating about what will happen when the nation's designers finally get round to the Canadian flag. Will they get into a state of nervous indecision and offer us three statutory versions—say, one for Quebec, one for English-speaking Canada, and one suitable for flying at half-mast? We are all set to recognize the flag, but we would like a flag we could recognize.

WE ARE HAPPY to print the capsule case history of an ideally married pair: the husband can distinguish between denier and gauge when buying nylon stockings, and the wife can figure out a clover-leaf intersection without having to have it explained to her.

THE HABIT OF FIRST-NAME CALLING has reached the stage where it is necessary to be on fairly intimate terms before you know a person's last name. It went even beyond this point, recently, in the case of a young woman in a Canadian city who was asked to produce identification papers. She had no papers, but said she was staying at a Main Street hotel with her husband. "His first name is Louis," she said, "but I can't seem to remember his last name."

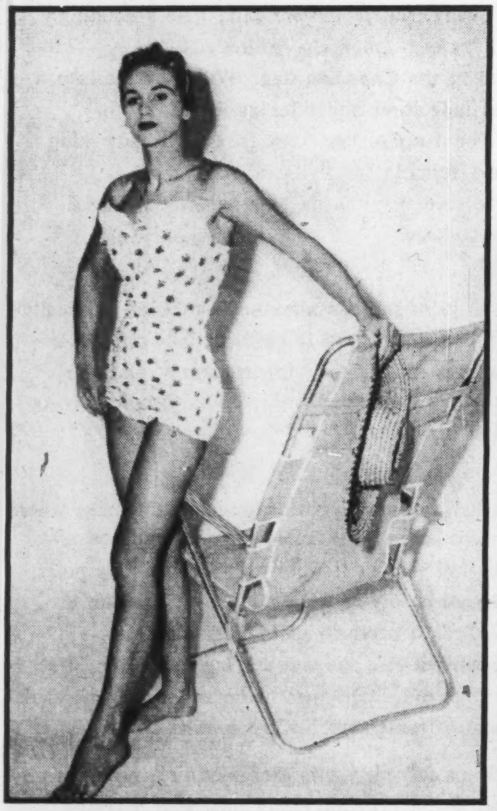
The reverse side of this picture is presented in a report from England. Recently the London *Times* has been carrying on a campaign to restore to parents the dignified names of Father and Mother. It seems that a surprising number of young people who turn up to have their marriage bans published can't supply the first names of their parents. They've never known them as anything but Mom and Dad. *The Times* feels that parents addressed as "Father" and "Mother" are likely to be more respected, and less anonymous.

For the Resort Minded



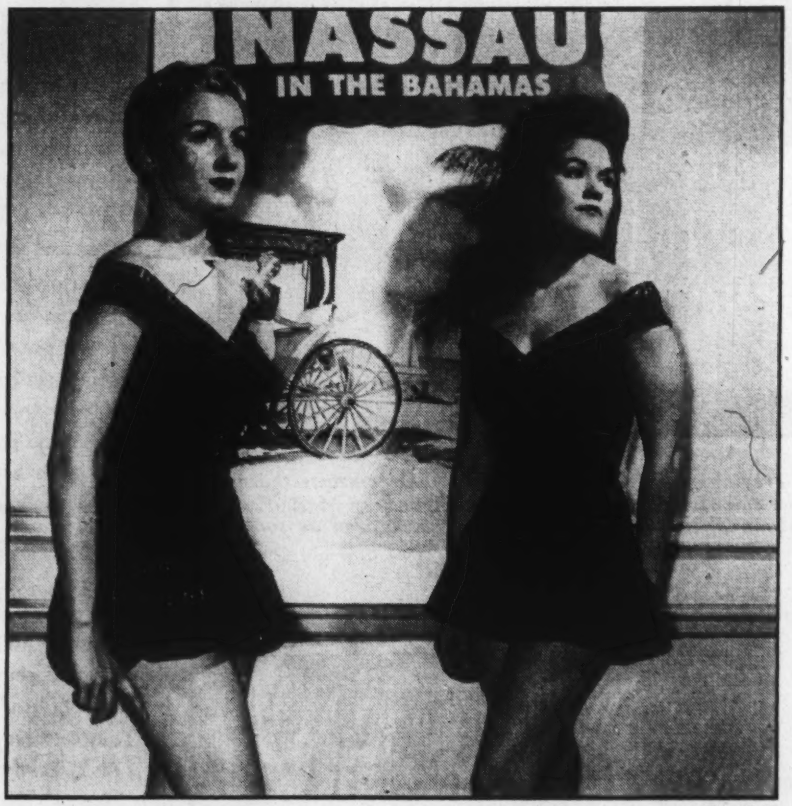
WHITE SHARKSKIN *playsuit with black ricrac braid trim, from the Spanish-inspired swim and resort collection by Cole of California. The model was photographed in front of the beautiful mural in the new offices of the Bermuda Trade Development Board, Toronto. The playsuit is priced about $75.*

Photo: Ken Bell



THE LINGERIE LOOK *in a glamour swim suit of printed cotton in a rose design, by Sea Nymph, of Montreal. Creed's have this suit at about $10.95.*

TWO VERSIONS *of the off-shoulder swimsuit designed by Margaret Newman of California for Winkies of Canada (division of Exquisite Form Brassiere, Toronto). The black faille Lastex suits are trimmed with Venice lace. Both bloomer and skirt styles are priced at $26.95 and are obtainable at Simpson's.*



Ken Bell

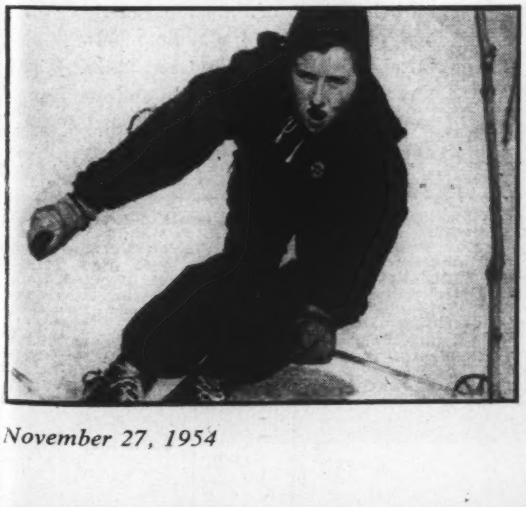
Canadian Personalities

MRS. F. R. (JUDITH) CRAWLEY: *she and her husband formed Crawley Films of Ottawa in the late 1930s, after a film they made on a holiday won a world-wide competition. Mrs. Crawley has written and "shot" films on child development, institutional welfare and gardening. She has five children.*

MRS. A. C. ABBOTT: *Chairman, Women's Committee, Winnipeg Art Gallery Association. Mrs. Abbott holds the degree of B.Sc. from the University of Manitoba and her family has a scientific bent. Her husband is a surgeon; son Edward graduated in medicine, and daughter Frances, a Dominion Figure Skating Dance Champion, is a dietitian for a hospital in Bermuda.*

MARY MACK: *an alderman in Cornwall, Ont., since 1946. She is deeply interested in the St. Lawrence Seaway project. An art student in Montreal and Paris, she turned to community work on her return home, and has been especially interested in the problems of unemployment and children's welfare.*

Photo: Coronet Camera Shop



ANNE HEGGTVEIT: *a 15-year-old Ottawa skier who, last winter, won the giant slalom event in Norway and acquitted herself well at the World Ski Championships. She is expected to represent Canada this year. She is also interested in music and tennis.*

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Letters

State of the Clergy

FIRST may I express my unfeigned delight in the fact that your periodical is apparently concerned with the spiritual thirst of the country and about the Church's responsibility to meet the needs of the people at this level.

Then may I also say as a minister that it is rather unfortunate that in the name of a rather sneering cynicism your writer should, on the basis of rather scant evidence, condemn what appears to be the majority of the members of the various ministries in all churches and all branches.

Brantford, Ont. (REV.) H. W. VAUGHAN

YOUR OBJECT in printing such irresponsible statements, including the last one that the Canadian Christian church is a beautiful shell, may be to encourage anti-church-minded people to add their names to your subscription list.

Vancouver M. F. GLADMAN

THANK GOD someone had the courage to take a clear look at the little men who inhabit our churches today . . . There is indeed an unassuaged thirst for faith. The success of such a man as Billy Graham testifies to the failure of our clergymen to answer the needs of their congregations . . .

Calgary WILLIAM EMMETT

MY EDUCATION has been greatly increased by my reading of your lead editorial in the November 6th issue. You informed us that "very few . . . ministers in Canada are doing anything to assuage the thirst (for the Word of God)". I happen to have been up to my neck in church work for most of my adult life. This has taken me, as a layman, into the leading pulpits and religious meetings of all the major denominations, Knights of Columbus and Jewish synagogues. In my travels across this country I have likely met more clergymen of all faiths than most laymen.

It is strange to me that I have found in the overwhelming number of cases that these dedicated men are strenuously trying to bring the detailed comfort of the scriptures to their people. This is a little more concrete than the phrase "Word of God". . .

Moreover, it was news to me that the ministers were too busy about "petty rivalries". I had naively discovered a great new unity of spirit and effort even though, fortunately, there is not unanimity of statement. Perhaps I may have an opportunity to discover some of these rivalries about which you speak so confidently without documentation. . .

Montreal DOUGLAS J. WILSON

. . . YOU repeat only what many people have been thinking but dared not say aloud . . . It was magnificent, but was it worthwhile? I wonder if it is ever worthwhile to show people their own failings, ready as they are to be shocked by the failings of others. The clergymen have had a grand time shouting about the errors of others, but they will only be bitter and angry at the exposure of their own failings.

Regina CARL LADNIK

THERE HAVE BEEN many times when spiritual leadership was as much needed as it is now. This need may have been due to lack of leadership by the clergy. I suspect it may also have been due to a generation that was not prepared to forsake the glitter of money and science for the unglamorous demands of a consecrated Christian life . . .

Our Church invites you to our basement this Sunday morning. There you may find your children listening to a message they do not hear at home or school. The money from our bazaar, among other things, enables them to sit on a chair, to read by electric light and to keep warm while they are there. While we try not to be "of the world", we certainly know that we are in it.

Kenogami, PQ (REV.) KEITH H. EDDY

INDEX

	PAGE
AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ENGINEER	28
BOOK SUPPLEMENT	10
BUSINESS	37
CURRENT ACCOUNT	33
FILMS	24
GOLD & DROSS	38
HOLY LAND	5
OTTAWA LETTER	9
WOMEN	47

SATURDAY NIGHT

ESTABLISHED 1887

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The Governor General

I FEEL, both personally and as Mayor of the Capital, that I must protest, in the strongest possible terms, the wholly unjustified editorial bearing upon the discharge of his high office by His Excellency the present Governor General . . .

May I say that the present Governor General, in my judgment (and I have been intimately associated with the public life of Ottawa for over thirty years) has discharged his high office with warm acceptability and in keeping with its great tradition. His Excellency, the Right Honorable Vincent Massey, C.H., is not a man of the temperament of Lord Alexander who, in a different way, was eminently successful and loved by the Canadian people. The present Governor General is, rather, in the tradition of Lord Tweedsmuir. He is a man of intellectual interests who, in a time of much that is dressed with tinsel, has taken us into the deeper grooves of thought, and of careful exploration of current affairs.

Moreover, may I say that, in my memory, there has not been anyone at Rideau Hall who has sought more earnestly to reach the areas of public life and to meet people whom he has not known in his own natural bent and inclination. In this he maintains the tradition set so gaily by Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.

His Excellency has made it a point to pay more unofficial and interested visits to small, as well as large, places, and to move in areas of our municipal life in which we have not been accustomed to come unexpectedly upon His Excellency . . .

The Right Honorable Vincent Massey, C.H., is a citizen of Ottawa; Government House is located in my own Ward, and on behalf both of the people of that Ward and of the City, I repudiate entirely the falsehoods, the shocking bad manners and the affront to the Crown and its representative contained in your editorial.

Ottawa CHARLOTTE WHITTON

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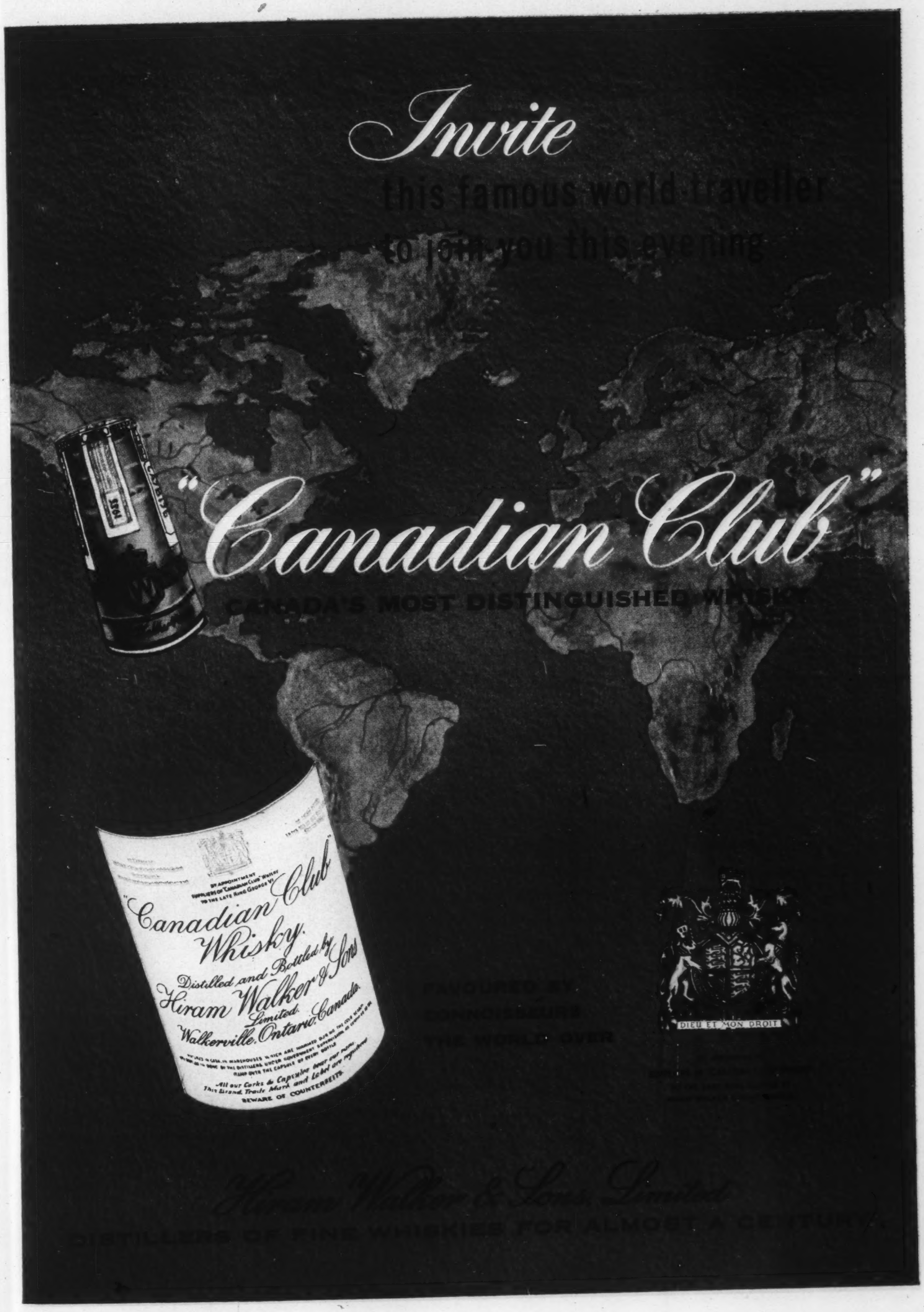
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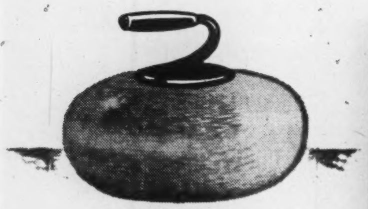
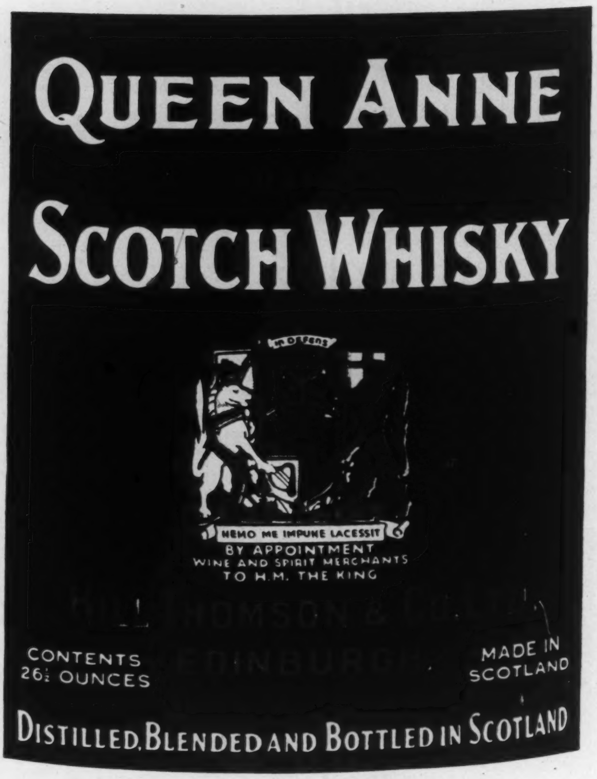


CURLING

SIR HARRY LAUDER

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL

THE STEAM ENGINE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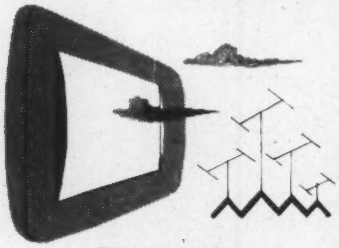

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